

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 4, 1926

No. 6

Amendment of Grain Act to Give Owner Right to Choose Terminal Elevator Urged by Council of Agriculture

Farmers of Eastern Canada Have Profited Greatly by Association With Western Provinces in C.C.A., States
President Amos in Address—Council Demands Removal of Freight Rate Discrimination

Several important resolutions based on action by the U. F. A. Annual Convention, were adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Regina last week. Among these were resolutions asking that Western Canada be granted equitable representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners; asking that the Pensions Board be entirely reorganized in order that ex-service men suffering from disabilities may have just and fair consideration for their claims; and the resolution on the Canada Grain Act which is printed on this page. The Council also passed a strong resolution calling for a system of rural credits to be administered by the Provinces.

"From the U. F. A. standpoint the meeting of the Council was a good one," said Vice-President H. E. G. H. Scholefield, on his return to Calgary from Regina. "The action upon the Canada Grain Act was of course outstanding. No action was taken, however, on the resolution opposing group immigration, as there were strong differences of opinion on the Council in regard to this matter, the representatives of some Provinces being opposed to the Alberta resolution. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U. F. W. A., was elected head of the Women's Section of the Council."

PROTEST AGAINST GRAIN RATE DISCRIMINATION

The Council protested against the discrimination being exercised in certain places on grain shipped to the Pacific coast, urged a reduction in the duty on cattle entering the United States, by reciprocal arrangement, and endorsed the resolution of the Western Livestock Union, asking for a reduction in rates on livestock, and protesting against the proposed increase in rates on stockers and feeders.

George Edwards of Saskatchewan was elected President and A. J. M. Poole of Manitoba was elected Vice-President of the Council for 1926. The Executive of the Council for 1926 consists of C. Rice Jones, G. F. Chipman, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, W. A. Amos and J. A. Maharg.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF 1925 PRESIDENT

It was requested that the Annual Address of W. A. Amos, the President of 1925, be printed in the official newspapers of the farmers' organization, and this address is accordingly published in full below:

As President it is my pleasure to welcome the representatives of organized agriculture in Canada to this, the 17th

Based on a resolution adopted by the U. F. A. Annual Convention in January last, the following resolution was carried at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Regina last week:

"Whereas in the first draft of the new Canada Grain Act provision was made in section 151 sub-section 2, allowing the farmer to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain would be forwarded; and

"Whereas the section of the Act was amended, withdrawing this right except under unfair condition; and

"Whereas, in the second paragraph of sub-section 2 of section 150, special provision is made for relieving the country elevator from liability for grades and weights;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Council the provision (formerly in section 152) giving the owner of the grain the right to direct his grain to whatever terminal he pleases should be restored, and the special provisions above referred to in sub-section 2 of section 150 should be eliminated from the Act."

annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is not possible within the compass of an address of this nature to review in full the history of the past. Much has been accomplished and much still remains to be done.

These are the days of strained industrial relationships, aggravated by post-war depression and everyone is in search of a solution of our varied class ills. Even our recognized leaders in business, finance, agriculture, labor and politics, continue to be at cross-purposes, or are utterly helpless on the deep sea of class confusion. Is it to be wondered at that the Canadian Council of

Agriculture, with its roots deep in the soil, and with a program intended to stimulate the undivided support of agriculture with a view to solving some of her major problems and thus preserve the basic industry of Canada as a national asset should become the subject of unfair criticism and in some instances of gross misrepresentation? As so often happens, the organization that has the best intentions and most consistently endeavors to realize its aims is subjected to the most strenuous assault and our organization is no exception to the rule.

NATIONAL IN SCOPE AND OUTLOOK

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was established in 1909 for the purpose of providing a channel through which the Provincial farmers' organizations might combine their efforts when dealing with inter-Provincial and national problems. The Council represents the organized farmers in the five most populous Provinces of Canada from Quebec in the East to Alberta in the West, and its affiliated bodies have a combined membership of approximately 130,000 farmers. The Council is thus national in scope and outlook and since its inception has been recognized as the body through which the principal farm organizations of the Dominion give united expression to their various views and demands on national questions.

The necessity for a national farmers' organization, such as the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is constantly being demonstrated. Most of the larger problems which confront the agricultural industry, and whose solution is necessary to agricultural prosperity, are of a national, or at least an inter-Provincial character. Transportation questions, including freight, express, lake and ocean rates, the customs tariff, and

(Continued on page 17)

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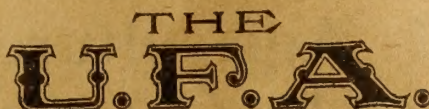
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EDITORIAL

LIVESTOCK POOL ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 16th

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., will be held in the offices of the Pool, 501 Agency Building, Edmonton, on Tuesday, March 16th, commencing at 9:30 a.m. This announcement was made by A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., on March 2nd, following an Executive meeting held in Edmonton.

CAMPAIGN ETHICS

Confronted in the Legislative Assembly by a number of serious misstatements made by himself in speeches during the Medicine Hat by-election, and published in the Medicine Hat News, C. S. Pingle, the new member for the constituency, retorted that "the speeches won the election, anyhow." The public owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Pingle for this frank revelation of the standard of political ethics by which Liberal speakers were guided in the election campaign.

* * *

Both C. R. Mitchell and C. S. Pingle are in agreement with the Government as to the wisdom of the policy of discontinuing the old system of seed grain advances and relief. Yet in the Medicine Hat by-election, the Liberals' attack upon the Government centred largely upon this very issue. The Liberal organ in the constituency, of which Mr. Mitchell is one of the principal, perhaps the most influential shareholder, was filled from day to day with such attacks. It is to be hoped that every elector in this constituency and in Bow Valley will be fully advised of the real opinions of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pingle upon this question of seed grain advances and relief before the next election comes. They will certainly not be so informed by the Medicine Hat News, unless we are much mistaken.

* * *

SPRAY LAKES POWER

An appeal is to be made to the Dominion Government by the Alberta Legislative Assembly, for the license to develop Spray Lakes power to be transferred to the Provincial Government.

This is an entirely reasonable demand. Whether the power project is developed in the first instance by the Government or by private capital, the most careful control must be exercised from the outset. The vast reserve of potential water power in the Rockies is the heritage of the people, and whatever the form of the initial development may be, should not pass from effective public control. The Provincial Government is in a far better position to exercise this control than the distant Ottawa Government, because the Legislature

and the Cabinet at Edmonton are in close contact with the great body of the people who are actually interested in the development of the undertaking for the public good.

The resolution on the Spray Lakes power project, which will be moved in the Assembly by Premier Brownlee this week, is in the following terms:

1. That the development of the water power resources of the Upper Spray River will not detrimentally affect the scenic beauty of the Banff National Park area.

2. That the industrial growth of the Province and the rapidly increasing demands for power make it essential that this water power site should immediately be made available for development.

3. That the Government of Canada should, therefore, before the close of the present session, make provision for the granting of the necessary license to permit of the development of this water power site.

4. Inasmuch as the terms and conditions affecting the distribution of power from this site vitally affects the people of the Province, the Dominion Government should assign to the Province of Alberta the said water power site in order that the Province may either develop the site as a public utility or effectually control and regulate the distribution of power in the interests of the people of the Province.

* * *

WHY INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BRITAIN?

There are signs and portents of a serious industrial crisis in Great Britain. When it comes, as expected, in the spring of this year, news despatches to the Canadian newspapers will convey perhaps not entirely unbiased versions of its causes. It may be that the British workingman will be charged with laziness, or hysteria, or a tendency to listen to "agitators". It may be that the chief responsibility will be laid at the door of some foreign agency. But here are a few figures from sources recognized as authentic, which may shed some light on the matter:

In the three years from 1922 to 1925, the profits of 1,490 joint stock companies, the principal business concerns of Great Britain, have increased by 50 per cent. The rate of profit is still rising.

During the same period of three years, the wages bill has been reduced by over £4,000,000 a week, or £208,000,000 per annum (in dollars, approximately \$1,040,000,000 per annum). The rate of wages is still declining.

The first set of figures is taken from the London "Economist", a matter-of-fact newspaper whose statistical accuracy and freedom from propagandist tendencies is universally recognized.

The second set of figures, concerning the deflation of wages, is from the "Ministry of Labor Gazette", an official British Government publication.

When a crisis comes in Britain, Canadians who wish to appraise its causes calmly, and without prejudice, would be well advised to keep these figures in mind. It will be well to remember also, that wage-earners and earners of small salaries, whose standards of living have been seriously lowered, constitute the vast majority of the people of Great Britain, just as the farmers do in Canada, while the classes whose standards of living have advanced, are a very small minority.

The large increase in business profits, parallel with a precipitate decline in the standard of living of the masses of the people, and the swelling of the army of the unemployed to well over a million, may, after all, provide a more accurate index to the causes of unrest than the stock phrases about "agitators".

Development of Agriculture During Past Year Reviewed by George Hoadley in Address in Alberta Legislature

Total Value of Farm Production Was \$255,000,000 in 1925, Including Wheat Crop of 103,000,000 Bushels Valued at \$115,000,000—New Policy Adopted for Dry Area, in Place of Seed Grain and Relief, Meets With General Approval

Closing the debate on the address in the Legislative Assembly, on February 26th, George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, stated that the crop year of 1925 was "one of the best in the history of the Province." Though the harvest and threshing weather was unfavorable, resulting in much low grade grain, "yet a good average yield, combined with substantial prices, brought a greater average return than from most previous years.

"Based on a fair market value, the total value of all Alberta agricultural products in 1925 was estimated to be \$255,000,000, one of the highest production levels ever reached in the Province. The wheat crop, which averaged 18 bushels over 5,719,000 acres, providing a total yield of about 103,000,000 bushels, 9,000,000 of which will be seed, was the second largest produced by the Province. It was valued at \$115,000,000. All field crops totalled in value \$148,500,000, and forage crops were valued at \$46,000,000.

OUTSTANDING TRIUMPH OF ALBERTA BUTTER

"The dairy industry did not make the progress during 1925 recorded in other recent years, for two good reasons. One logical result of a period of high grain prices is the neglect of the dairy cow on the farm. Another reason for the 1925 decline was the effect of the dry weather in July on pastures. Increases in prices, however, kept the total value of dairy products up to the former years, namely, about \$23,000,000. It is interesting to note, too, that Alberta butter continues in the front rank with respect to quality. During 1925, Alberta butter exhibits took 38 per cent. of the prizes in 11 exhibitions in Canada, and 32 per cent. of all first prizes. The outstanding feature last year, however, was the winning of the gold medal for the best exhibit of salted butter among all the units of the British Empire, by an exhibit from the Edmonton plant of the P. Burns Co., at the dairy show in London. This was an outstanding triumph for Alberta butter. Our exports of butter to foreign markets have continued to be as heavy in proportion as in the past few years.

"The Department has joined with the Dairymen's Association of the Province in conducting competitions amongst boys and girls. The Dairymen's Association offers substantial prizes, for boys and girls, to be competed for at the time of the Dairymen's Convention. Judging competitions in dairy cattle and essays on subjects related to dairying and for the best demonstrations in the type, feeding, care and management of the dairy cow, and also demonstration in the handling of dairy products, are held.

"The Department through its district agriculturists and school of agriculture, trained 13 teams of boys and girls this year in dairying, all of which took part

Covering practically the whole field of the activities of the Department of Agriculture during the past year, George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, in the debate on the address on Friday of last week, indicated that while this Department, in common with others, has considerably reduced expenditures during the past few years, the services given to the industry of agriculture have actually been increased.

In the section of the report dealing with the problem of the dry area, the Minister announced that 1,305 families and 2,216 carloads of settlers' effects have been moved to districts where farming conditions are more favorable. Following upon consultations with the Dominion Government, a joint committee which has been working on the problem of the dry districts has set aside a definite area which has been practically depopulated, with a view to arrangements being made for the leasing of small areas to farmers who will undertake to grow corn, sweet clover and suitable grasses as winter feed for their stock. "In this way," said Mr. Hoadley, "we believe we have instituted a much more effective policy than the one previously followed of supplying seed grain and relief year after year, and in this new policy we have the support of practically every farmer in the district and all other interested people who have given this whole question any serious consideration." There is a total of \$6,465,295.60 still due to the Provincial Government in connection with advances of seed grain and relief under the former policy.

Mr. Hoadley's speech is given, almost in full, on this and following pages.

in the annual competition at the time of the Convention. The object is to create a greater interest in dairying amongst the boys and girls.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN POULTRY PRODUCTION

"Poultry production showed a slight falling off during the past year, for obvious reasons, but the total value of all poultry products is placed at \$8,000,000 and it is interesting to note that the egg production alone is valued at \$5,000,000.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PRODUCTION

"Some new items of production rapidly gaining ground in this Province are worthy of special note.

"The lowly bee is coming into its own in Alberta. A few years ago scarcely any honey was produced. In 1924 we produced about 50,000 lbs. The past year this was more than doubled, some 115,000 lbs. being produced, valued at about \$23,000. Three apiaries alone in the Lethbridge district produced the great proportion of this, one producing 62,000 lbs., or about 30 tons. It is significant

that two of the best known bee experts on the continent visited Alberta recently to investigate the possibilities of the honey industry and to lend encouragement to the farmers in getting into the business. One was C. B. Gooderham, Dominion apiarist, who was present at the recent convention of bee keepers at Lethbridge. The other was Frank C. Pellatt, editor of the American Bee Journal, and one of the best known authorities anywhere on the subject. Mr. Pellatt toured all parts of the Province even to the Peace River country, and bore testimony to the great possibilities for the industry in Alberta.

FODDER CORN IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

"The rapid development of fodder corn as a crop in Southern Alberta has been remarkable. Four years ago we had but 14,000 acres in corn. This increased to 53,000 acres, then to 67,000 acres and last year we definitely established the corn belt in Alberta with 73,000 acres in crop, and the first Provincial corn show, which was held at Lethbridge and was most successful. There is no question that the production of fodder corn on this increasing scale is to be a very strong factor in assisting us to a solution of the problems of the drought areas.

200,000 HEAD OF CATTLE EXPORTED

"During last year some 15,000 horses and approximately 200,000 head of cattle were exported from the Province to the world's markets.

REDUCED EXPENDITURE; CONTINUED SERVICE

"The Department of Agriculture, in company with other Departments, has considerably reduced expenditures in the past three years. Nevertheless the Department continues to carry on extensive services for the benefit of the industry of agriculture, and has even been able to increase these services, without undue increase in expenditure.

"The amount expended by the Department in 1921 was \$753,721.54, and in 1924, \$550,860.77, a reduction of \$202,860.77.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE ENROLMENT 363

"Three schools of agriculture are now operating at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion. The total enrolment in the present term at these three schools is 363. This is almost as great an enrolment as was being taken care of when the six schools were operating, and is an average of 126 per school.

"In 1921-22 the enrolments totalled 318, as follows: Olds 114; Raymond 54; Claresholm 50; Vermilion 38; Gleichen 27; Youngstown 35.

"In 1925-26 the enrolments are: Claresholm 92; Vermilion 83; Olds 188. Total 363.

"The growth of the school fairs during the past three or four years has been significant. Last year 107 fairs were held, seeds being distributed to 40,000 children. As much corn is being given out as we can secure.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

"Another activity which has been strongly encouraged during the past two years and has grown rapidly, is the boys' and girls' club work. The work is conducted through district agriculturists, school fairs, calf and swine clubs and dairy classes. Eleven swine clubs were operated, with co-operation of the Dominion Government, and the two railway companies. The Provincial Department does the organization and educational work. One of the successful clubs was the calf club at Lethbridge last year, when 33 calves reared by boys and girls were exhibited at the Lethbridge exhibition. The Dominion Government has been paying a substantial amount of the prize money and the railway companies have assisted with trophies and free trips to the Provincial shows for competitors and to the Royal show for the winners.

SYSTEM OF DISTRICT AGRICULTURISTS

"We are proceeding slowly but surely to build up a system of district agriculturists throughout the Province. We now have seven of these at work, at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Raymond, Sedgewick, Veoreville, Grande Prairie, all doing excellent work, in advancing the various branches of agriculture among the farmers. Mr. Murray at Medicine Hat and Mr. Freng at Lethbridge have had outstanding success with the introduction of fodder crops in the south, and Mr. Freng with his work in the irrigation districts. He has two assistants.

"We commenced using seven extra agriculturists on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project, last summer, to assist the occupants of the farms in creating a system in the distribution of water, and we propose to give this assistance as long as necessary.

COST OF SEED GRAIN AND FEED IN DRY AREA

"The Provincial Government still has outstanding in the dry areas the following:

"Seed grain, \$1,847,934.52; relief, \$1,110,552.57; total, \$2,958,487.09. These accounts include interest to August 31st, 1925.

"This seed grain and relief was supplied by the Department of Agriculture to residents of unorganized districts and also the amount of \$3,506,808.51 (including interest to December 31st, 1925), covering guarantees made good by the Provincial Government in connection with the advances of seed grain and relief made by organized municipalities. This makes a total of \$6,465,295.60 still due the Provincial Government.

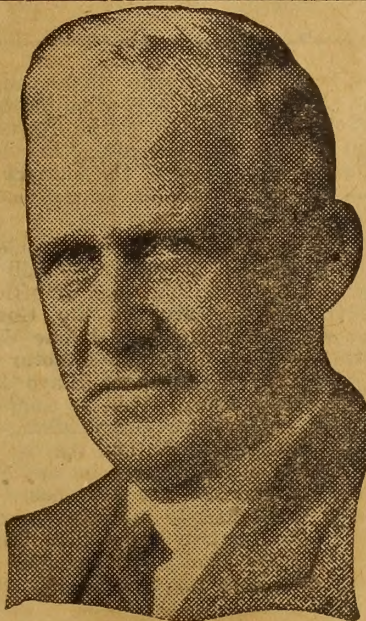
"After a thorough investigation it was decided to discontinue the policy of supplying seed grain and relief and to arrange for assistance to settlers who wished to move from the dry districts to districts where farming conditions had been generally more favorable. Under this plan 1,305 families and 2,216 carloads of settlers' effects have been moved. Reports from these settlers show that practically all of them are making good in their new locations. By giving

this assistance many of these settlers who would otherwise have left the country have been kept here and will be of value to the Province in their new districts.

VALUE OF DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT

"For the further purpose of assisting the farmers who had suffered from drought conditions in the South country, the Debt Adjustment Act was passed and this act has been of great benefit to many of these farmers in enabling them to pay off their indebtedness without unnecessary legal costs being added and has been responsible for keeping many farmers on their farms who otherwise would have been closed out by their creditors.

"For the purpose of assisting farmers who wished to continue in the dry district and to enable them to work out a method of farming that would be suc-



HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

cessful, the Government appointed district agriculturists who have been employed continuously in that district and who have succeeded with the help of these farmers in demonstrating that corn, sweet clover and different grasses can be grown successfully with the proper cultivation in many parts of the dry area. James Murray at Medicine Hat and M. L. Freng at Lethbridge have both done very valuable work along this line. These men have been given assistants during the summer and during the past year a total of thirteen men were employed (six of these were supplied by the Dominion Government) on this work in assisting settlers in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district.

"For the purpose of working out a permanent policy for the districts that have been abandoned by settlers we had a number of consultations with the representatives of the Dominion Government and a joint committee representing the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government has been appointed and is now working on this problem.

DEFINITE AREA HAS BEEN CHOSEN

"A definite area has been chosen, namely the territory lying East of Range 11, and between the Red Deer

and the South Saskatchewan rivers. This area has been practically depopulated as far as farmers are concerned, and an effort is being made to secure control of this land, quite a large area of which is now held by loan companies, the banks and other interests with a view to leasing small areas to farmers who would undertake to carry on work in the way of growing corn, sweet clover and grasses suited to the district with a view to providing winter feed for their stock. Preference would, of course, be made to farmers who had remained in the area and who wished to engage in this kind of work.

"In this way, we feel that we have instituted a much more effective policy than the one previously followed of supplying seed grain and relief year after year, and in this new policy we have the support of practically every farmer in the district and all other interested people who have given this whole question any serious consideration.

SHORT COURSES PROVE SUCCESSFUL

"The Department continues to hold short courses for farmers at various points in the Province, with considerable success. For three years it has assisted in special short courses for irrigation farmers at Lethbridge. Short courses on general farming topics have been held at other points. Just now a special forage crop car is being operated in the south, and will be on the road seven weeks, with experts in charge distributing seed for grain and fodder crops, at cost. Large numbers of farmers are taking advantage of this car.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

"Arrangements were made to offer special scholarships at the schools of agriculture for winners in boys' and girls' work in the Province. These will be given to the boy and girl having the best standing in the two weeks' courses held for school fair winners, to the best standing girl in the girls' club and to the best standing boy and girl in the farm young people's class at the University in June. The scholarship will include one term at one of the agricultural schools free of any cost whatsoever to the scholars selected.

TO OBTAIN WASTE OF T. B. TEST

"One of the most important activities of the branch has been the investigation of animal diseases by the Provincial veterinarian. Important research work is now under way in connection with tuberculosis in cattle. The Department has taken the stand that the present wasteful system of destruction of cattle under the T. B. test, whereby some of the finest herds in the Province have been decimated, might be obviated by the use of vaccine for preventive purposes, and research work into the efficacy of vaccines which have been the discovery of famous French physicians is now under way under the direction of the Department and University.

"To show the extent of the destruction under the present T. B. test directed by the Dominion Government, the official records show that since 1915, when the T. B. test was put into operation by the Dominion, over 50,000 cattle with a total value of over \$4,000,000 have been

(Continued on page 20)

Address in Reply to Speech From the Throne Adopted Without Division in the Legislative Assembly

Liberals Offer No Challenge to Government in Assembly, Following Two Weeks' Debate—Newly-Elected Member for Medicine Hat Unable to Defend on Floor of Legislature Statements Made During Campaign for Purpose of Securing Votes

Special Correspondence.

Important Program of Highways Work Outlined by Ross

Construction Must Be Carried on Vigorously Again This Year in Order That Alberta May Win the Federal Grant

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 22.—An outline of the highways program of the Government, which is to be continued during the present year with increased activity in order that Alberta may be able to take full advantage of the Federal Government grant within the four-year period, was given during today's sitting by Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, spoke during the day, revealing the improved condition of the municipalities of the Province. L. A. Giroux, Liberal member for Grouard, and W. G. Farquharson, U. F. A. member for Ribstone, gave well delivered speeches during the day.

PRESS STATEMENT NOT CORRECT

Following the opening of the sitting, C. R. Mitchell said the statement had been made in the newspapers that he had absented himself from the meetings of the redistribution committee. This was not correct, as he had attended every meeting of the main committee but one. He was not a member of the sub-committee.

In opening his speech, Mr. Giroux congratulated the mover and seconder of the address, especially the seconder, Mr. Cook, on his frank and courageous speech. He was sorry, however, that Mr. Cook had "revised" his remarks on immigration.

Mr. Cook interjected that not he, but the press, had revised this portion of his speech, which statement was accepted by Mr. Giroux.

The member for Grouard congratulated the Premier on his appointment. Mr. Brownlee's first action had been to go to Ottawa to resume negotiations regarding the Natural Resources and the railway situation. Mr. Giroux regretted that no statement had as yet been made as to these negotiations, especially in regard to the Government's relations with the Royal Bank, in reference to the railways. The people of the North were anxious to have this matter settled, and to find out what transportation rates they could get.

Mr. Giroux said the people of the North country were satisfied with the present rate, and wanted it made permanent. The agreement should bind the

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted without division on Friday, Feb. 26th. The committees of the Legislature, including the committee on redistribution, are this week engaged in the discussion of much of the important work of the session.

company who took over the road, to ultimately construct a road to the coast.

The budget surplus was an agreeable surprise, but was not altogether to be wondered at in view of the indirect taxation put on the people by the Government.

A new Tax Recovery Act should be framed, because people could still lose their lands by the mistakes of officials. Mr. Giroux congratulated the Government and the Minister of Public Works on their scheme to extend a motor road to Peace River via Great Slave Lake, and trusted the road could be completed this fall. He also congratulated the Pools on their success, and trusted they would take more interest in the North country. Some of the organizers had been more anxious to promote the views of the Conservative party than the interests of the Pool. He was glad this matter had been taken up by Mr. Stevens, for the Livestock Pool, and he had accompanied Mr. Stevens in touring his constituency.

Seek the Extension of Highway to St. Paul

Extension of a main highway from Edmonton to St. Paul, and if possible as far as Cold Lake, was urged upon Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, by a deputation of settlers from these districts Wednesday morning.

The Minister promised special grants for the opening and improvement of the municipal roads in the region affected, but could not promise a definite location for the road. He recognised the need of better roads in this district.

PREMIER NOT IMPRESSED

A deputation representing the Alberta branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association interviewed the Cabinet Wednesday morning, urging objections to the eight hour law as applied to seasonal industries, such as logging, lumbering, dairying and cement. They also objected to the application of a minimum wage of \$12.50 for boys.

The Premier said that eighty per cent. of the industrial establishments of the Province had voluntarily accepted the eight hour day, and he would like to have definite evidence as to how the eight hour day would adversely affect the remainder. He was not impressed by some of the arguments presented.

ens, for the Livestock Pool, and he had accompanied Mr. Stevens in touring his constituency.

Mr. Giroux protested against the present system of taxing furs. George Hoadley, in reply, said the Government recognized a difficulty, and were prepared to meet it by organizing a system of selling the furs through the Government at bare cost, which was practically a Pool.

Mr. Giroux did not consider the time opportune for redistribution. Redistribution should be based on area, and other considerations, as well as population. The burden of redistribution should be even on all members. The member for a rural constituency had a much harder task than the city member.

Mr. Giroux disagreed with the resolution of the U. F. W. A. against group colonization. If those people who colonized in groups had a chance to keep what was most dear to them, they would make better Canadians. He trusted the U. F. W. A. would rescind this resolution.

They started the highways program appeals from the decisions of the Liquor Board and Utilities Commission.

DESCRIBES U. F. A. AS A "TAMMANY MACHINE"

Mr. Giroux questioned whether the Government had co-operated with other classes than farmers or treated them fairly, and whether fair treatment had been given to farming communities which were not U. F. A. The U. F. A., in Mr. Giroux's opinion, was a "Tammany Machine." He preferred Mr. Drury of Ontario, and his views, to those dominant in the farmers' organization in this Province.

ROSS OUTLINES POLICY OF DEPARTMENT

Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, after complimenting C. S. Pingle on his re-entry to the Assembly, twitted R. C. Marshall, Calgary Liberal member, on having said that this Government would never balance the budget.

The surplus announced this week had been the only genuine surplus there had even been in the Province. One of the greatest assets to the Province was good roads. The highway bill had come in for criticism when the bill was first introduced but Mr. Mitchell was claiming credit for it now. When the present Government took office in 1921, no effort had been made to take advantage of the Federal highways grant, and it took some time to get the grant through.

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FEDERAL GRANT

They started the highways programme in 1923, and during last year they had built 800 miles of road, and gravelled 240. This year they proposed to do even a greater amount of road work.

The Government, however, were not increasing the amount this year on account of the approaching election, but merely continuing the policy of former years in order to take advantage of the Federal grant within the four-year period.

NEW ROADS TO BE BUILT

The backbone of the highways system was from Athabasca to the boundary. Last year the section between Cardston and the boundary had been completed. They had had results in a tremendous increase in tourist traffic, and last season 22,000 cars passed through the east gate at Banff Park. The work done by the Government had encouraged the Municipalities to make better roads.

The necessity of building highways to encourage settlement had not been overlooked. The Minister was glad to have the commendation of the member for Grouard for this work. The High Prairie and Sawrib road would be completed this summer, and it was hoped this summer to have a highway completed from Edmonton to the Peace River country.

The road they were constructing to Peace River was 320 miles, as against 410 by the alternative route, and the Government were constructing the road by Green Court, Sturgeon Lake and Grande Prairie. The grade from Kinuso to Fort Assiniboia would be very heavy, and Mr. Johnston, the engineer, would not recommend it.

JASPER HIGHWAY THIS SUMMER

In 1922 the furthest one could get from Edmonton west was Entwistle, 80 miles. Now, road traffic was only 25

miles from Jasper Park, or 168 miles from Edmonton. It was hoped to complete the road to Jasper by this fall.

ROADS TO MARKET GRAIN

North and west of St. Paul, some of the people were hauling grain a distance of 40 miles, over very bad roads, and the Government proposed to spend a considerable amount to make this a market road.

They expected to do some work on the Medicine Hat-Havre highway this summer.

Mr. Ross hoped the Opposition would not be too critical of the estimates for road work. In reply, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said there would not be much objection from the Opposition if the plans were as outlined.

1925 PRODUCTION IS RECORD

According to Bradstreet's, the total revenue for the Province in 1925 was \$398,000,000, as compared with \$373,000,000 in 1924, and \$221,000,000 in 1922. In spite of the allegations re group government, etc., we seemed to be doing well, said the Minister.

A reference by Mr. Ross to the Opposition Leader having said the Province was going further into debt every year, drew from Mr. Mitchell the comment that he "must be quoting Mr. McGillivray."

PROGRESS OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Stating that the first well was drilled in 1898, the history of the 1914 oil boom with its frenzied speculation was recounted. The Minister went on to say that more oil was produced in Alberta last year than in all the rest of

Canada. A total of 180,000 barrels, equal to 700,000 of crude oil, was produced in that year. We had 80,000 square miles of oil bearing strata and 20,000 square miles of petroleum area. Eighty oil companies were operating under Provincial charter, with a capitalization of from \$55,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Many companies were operating under Dominion charter, with a probable capitalization of \$90,000,000. Fifty-five wells will be drilled in the Province during the current year, Mr. Ross stated.

In answer to a question, the Minister said he expected that legislation would be brought in dealing with oil, but that would be discussed later.

Mr. Mitchell interposed that information should be given early if the suggested co-operation was to be expected.

Mr. Ross again drew the fire of the Opposition Leader when he referred to the quiescence of the Opposition on the by-election, Mr. Mitchell stating that the last word had not been said on that yet.

HOW RECONCILE THE TWO POSITIONS

Mr. Giroux had stated that as the Government had a surplus they should reduce taxes, and at the same time was pressing for railway development in his part of the Province. How could he reconcile the two positions?

Referring to Mr. Bowen's statement that labor and farmers were only united by political expediency, Mr. Ross said there was no reason why farmer, labor and other occupations should not co-operate. By co-operation, more social measures had been passed in four years than in all the previous history of the Province. He would have no hesitation in saying that to the country when the elections came round.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Dealing with unemployment, Mr. Ross did not believe that there was more unemployment than in former years, though there were more men registered at the bureaus. He thought, in fact, there was less. Unemployment was an unfortunate fact, and he was afraid that we would have it with us for years to come. The only way to obviate it was to have industries established that would provide steady employment. Farming and coal mining, as presently conducted, did not do this.

The Provincial Government were looking after destitute single men, and the Municipalities after the married men. They had been unable to get Ottawa to do anything in the matter. Fortunately the mild winter had alleviated distress. While there were some cases of malingering, yet nearly all the men who were unemployed were in genuine need, and the opinions of some of their extreme leaders did not represent the men as a whole. The program of public works instituted by the Government had assisted in giving employment.

Mr. Ross concluded by pleading for a little more team work between all the members of the Assembly.

FARQUHARSON ON DOUBLE STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

W. G. Farquharson, U.F.A., member for Ribstone, followed Alex. Ross, and in introduction stated that he had followed closely the activities of some of the members, and he wondered sometimes whether the people were getting their money's worth in results. For-

Press Gallery Comment

By JOHN MACKENZIE

Supporters of the old line political parties have for a year past announced on platforms and in the press that the present Government is incompetent and that what is wanted is "a business administration." Yet all through the two weeks' debate on the address from the throne, while every member of the opposition but two spoke, there was hardly a breath of criticism of the administrative departments of the Government and no suggestion of extravagance or inefficiency. As Premier Brownlee said: "The test of a Government is its ability to administer," and on this test the U.F.A. Government comes out on top.

The contrast between the administrative record of this Government and the last has been so marked that the Liberals spent much of their time attempting to explain away their 1921 and earlier records, but with very little success.

The main criticisms of the Government have been: the change in Premiership, the withholding of by-elections, and the theory of group representation. These are not matters of administration, but of policy, and these criticisms were fully answered in the course of the debate.

"Won the Election, Anyhow"

When C. S. Pingle was confronted by V. W. Smith with statements made by himself during the Medicine Hat election, and published by the Medicine Hat News, as to the telephone pole purchases of the Liberal regime, Mr. Pingle did not attempt to defend them, but said: "Well, the speeches won the election, anyhow."

No comment is necessary.

Jos. Dechene, the long-winded orator from Beaver River, was told Friday by Geo. Hoadley that if he went over the same ground on his farm as often as he went over the same ground in his speech, the farm should be extremely well cultivated.

The redistribution committee is having a difficult time endeavoring to rearrange the boundaries of constituencies. If, as Alex. Moore, U. F. A., Cochrane, said, the average cost per constituent of the services of the member is only 20 cents per annum, the reduction in the number of members is not a vital question.

A Faithful Attendant

A faithful attendant of the sessions is E. C. Fisher, the organizer of the Liberal party in this Province, who every day occupies a seat in the public gallery. The other day, under the spell of Alex. Moore's oratory, he fell asleep, and had to be rather forcibly awakened. We sympathise with him. "Poor Fish—er!"

Presentation to Greenfield

The esteem in which former Premier Greenfield is held by the Civil Service was demonstrated on Friday, when he was presented with a beautifully jewelled gold watch, subscribed for by civil servants all over the Province. A previous presentation of a case of pipes was made some time ago. Mr. Greenfield expressed himself as deeply touched by this evidence of his popularity with the members of the service.

instance, Liberal members were trying to make the people believe that members of the Government were trying to maintain a double moral standard, one for public life and one for private life, and that the declaration that there was a budget surplus was a deception.

The greatest criticism yet offered of the Government was that they were lending their support to the principle of co-operative government. Mr. Farquharson favored the application of the Wheat Pool Board surplus to the reduction of the bonded debt of the Province. Money for promotion of co-operative marketing should come out of the general revenue of the Province.

LIBERALS UNDULY CONCERNED ABOUT MORTGAGE COMPANIES

The Opposition were worrying more about the rights of mortgage companies than about the farm credits scheme. Mortgage companies were well satisfied with present conditions in Alberta.

The competitive system entailed waste, as proof of which Mr. Farquharson instanced the banking business. He agreed that present farming methods forced farmers to employ farm labor at high rates for two or three months each year, with consequent unemployment later, but the farmers were paying the costs of unemployment in their taxes and in other ways.

In conclusion, Mr. Farquharson suggested that the people should be prepared for a more direct system of taxation.

FINANCIAL SITUATION REVIEWED BY TREASURER

That there was a real surplus, and that those who doubted would have ample opportunity later to dispute it, was the introductory remark of R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, in his speech on the address debate, delivered at the Monday evening session.

A surplus was not always a benefit, as it encouraged people to suggest schemes for spending money, and he had already received many requests for additional appropriations.

PART OF CONSIDERED PLAN

The present surplus had been arrived at as part of a considered plan. During the previous years, when the economic situation of the people was difficult, the Government did not consider it right to levy additional taxation, and lower the morale of the Province, but now that normal revenue was being obtained, the situation had righted itself.

The Government had been accused of levying more taxation than Saskatchewan, but Saskatchewan had no railway problem. Alberta had in round figures to expend a million dollars a year to meet railway bonds and interest, and the two additional taxes not imposed in Saskatchewan, gasoline and amusement, only brought in half a million dollars.

GOOD POSITION OF MUNICIPALITIES

The total collections by the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1925 were \$3,169,000, as compared with \$2,873,000 in 1924. The staff of the Department was now 70, as compared with 114 in 1921, a good example of economy and efficiency combined.

The Equalization Board had arrived at a basis of production in computing land values, which was the only proper method.

During the past year only forty municipal districts had borrowed from the

banks, and only twenty-nine were owing the banks anything at the close of the year.

The average mill rate in the drought area was now only 2%, as compared with 5 in 1921, the total being \$214,000 as compared with \$445,000 in 1921.

NEARLY \$200,000 SAVING ON INSPECTORS

An Edmonton member, Mr. Bowen, had complained that the hotels of the Province were cluttered up with Government inspectors. If that were so, under the former regime they must have slept outdoors, for there were 138 in 1921, as compared with 105 now, and the payroll was less by \$59,300. Travelling expenses of these inspectors were less by \$133,585, so that there was a total saving of \$190,000 annually.

ONLY AWAITING ACTION AT OTTAWA

"The Government are champing at the bit and ready to go," was the answer given to Mr. Mitchell, when he asked if the Government would be able to proceed with their farm-loan bill without an adjournment of the Assembly. The Government position was stated by Mr. Reid as being that they expected the bill would be introduced in the Dominion House shortly, and this would give them enough information to proceed with their own. The loaning of rural credits was the duty of the Dominion, not of the Province, but the Province would co-operate in every possible way. A progressive scheme of farm loans would be one of the greatest things ever accomplished in Canada, he declared amid applause from the Farmer benches. Many who were in difficulties now on account of the high interest rates would be able with cheaper rates to make good. It was intended to frame the act so that this class would be able to take advantage of it and liquidate their present loans.

EDMONTON MEMBER IN HUMOROUS MOOD

The members were repaid for their devotion to duty in attending the first night session by the address of J. W. Heffernan, Liberal, Edmonton, who occupied the Assembly for an hour, concluding at 10.30, and gave as many laughs to his audience as they could have got if they had spent the corresponding time at downtown vaudeville. It is true that he did once chide the back benchers for acting like schoolboys, but he was not at all severe with them, and a little repartee with Sam Brown, of High River, was all to the good.

Mr. Heffernan did pay a high, and evidently sincere, tribute to the Premier, for his ability and sincerity. He was glad to see co-operation practiced by the farmers in putting a lawyer at their head, and commended them for it. "Mr. Brownlee could exist without the Government, but the Government could not exist without Mr. Brownlee," said the member. His principal complaint was that there were too many lawyers in the employ of the Attorney-General's Department, and in addition they spent too much money in hiring lawyers to travel all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. McGillivray had done very well out of the present Government. When challenged by the Premier to prove his figures as to the number actually employed, Mr. Heffernan started with ten, which figure was whittled down considerably as a result of the Premier's questioning.

PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT AID TO POOLS

The Edmonton member criticized the Department for giving their services to the co-operative Pools, and the Premier replied that they stood on their own feet. The Government had given them advice on organizing, and they offered no apologies for it. Mr. Heffernan thought the Department might as well do the work of everybody in the Province as do it for the Pools.

Mr. Heffernan then went on to advise farm members on the principle of proper farming, adjuring them to get along with less land, and farm intensively, when they would not require farm loans. He wanted to see ten million people in this Province, instead of 600,000.

Government Support to Farmers' Pools Fully Justified

Enzenauer Says Policy of U. F. A. Government Entirely Warranted—Moore, Pearson, Henry and V. W. Smith Speak in Debate

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 23.—At the opening of the Assembly today the Leader of the Opposition asked for definite information regarding the progress of negotiations with regard to the Northern railways.

The Premier replied that all the information, except that of a confidential nature, would be brought down at the earliest possible date.

MCGILLIVRAY'S FEES FOR LEGAL SERVICES

Answers to questions put by Mr. Dechene, so far the most persistent interrogator in the Assembly, showed that the firm of McGillivray & Helman had received \$32,032.79 in the past four years, all but \$202.00 being for criminal cases. All accounts owing this firm had been paid. The Mr. McGillivray of the firm, was, as far as the Premier knew, the present leader of the Conservative Party in the Province.

ENZENAUER ON FARMER'S SHARE IN GOVERNMENT

P. J. Enzenauer, U. F. A., Alexandra, in resuming the debate on the address on Tuesday afternoon, said so far the Opposition had "not done much else but raise objections." The farmers were entitled to a heavy share of the Government, on account of their numbers, but also on account of their value in producing an exportable surplus, without which the Province could not exist and pay its debts.

The farmers had felt a number of years ago that they were not properly represented in the Government of the Province.

Nearly everyone in the Province, rural and urban, had been interested in farming at one time or another, some of these being only interested to the point of offering advice. Much talk had been made in this Assembly about co-operation. Co-operation should be described as "an intelligent analysis of our collective needs."

GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED IN SUPPORTING POOLS

The function of the Government was to be a referee in the economic field, and for that reason the Government was

justified in supporting the various Pools, said Mr. Enzenauer. He found that the urban people seemed to be afraid of more competition in the cities, but the farmers welcomed more farmers, so long as conditions are right for the people coming in.

CLASSES SHOULD GET TOGETHER

In times of depression the farmers suffered more than the others, because of want of organization. "Then we heard of priorities and other claims to harass the farmers. The various classes should get together and analyze the economic situation, to ensure prosperity to the people."

The cost of professional services was too high. The tariff raised the cost of production 25 per cent. A resolution from this Assembly would let the people of Eastern Canada know what we thought of the tariff.

Mr. Enzenauer took issue with Mr. Heffernan in wanting to confine farmers to a quarter-section apiece. It was the larger farmers who produced the exportable surplus, on which the solvency of Alberta depended.

ALEX. MOORE ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY

Alex. Moore, U. F. A. (Cochrane) said the Government policy was complete and well-conceived, and it would receive 100 per cent. support from his side of the Assembly, and also a considerable amount from the other side.

With regard to the Spray Lakes scheme, Mr. Moore was not particular whether it was developed by public or private enterprise, but he wanted to see the undertaking started. It would mean a great deal to the Province.

The member for Cochrane believed that if the previous administration had kept the telephones out of politics the finances would be in better shape. The present administration had improved matters considerably, but the present telephone rates were not high enough to pay the deficit.

Mr. Mitchell asked if Mr. Moore was proclaiming the Government policy. The speaker replied that he was not.

Mr. Moore believed that the telephone debt should be written down to replacement cost, and the balance charged to the public debt. Answering Mr. Mitchell as to the value of the system, he said "I would guarantee to take a contract to rebuild the lines at less than their capitalization cost." The mortgage situation was to him as "clear as mud" after the explanations given, and he did not believe that enough information was given yet in order to vote intelligently.

Instead of cutting down the number of members, the constituencies should be realigned to make it easier for the man with the large constituency.

Messrs. White and Marshall, Calgary members, repudiated a statement made by Mr. Moore as to city members not doing as much work as country members. Mr. Moore did not withdraw.

A somewhat lengthy argument took place between Mr. Moore and the Calgary members regarding this point, and the Speaker was called to interfere. Mr. Moore said he could not take the dictation of the Calgary Board of Trade regarding redistribution. He would take the press gallery in preference.

Regarding indemnities, he said the cost to the electors was only 20 cents per member, and that it was surely worth that amount to the electors. Mr. Moore

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concluded with a plea for consideration of other things besides population in redistribution.

INDEPENDENT MEMBER STATES VIEWS

R. Pearson, Independent (Calgary), said that while he had taken no part in the debate on the subject, he did not agree with Mr. Enzenauer's ideas on group organization for political purposes. While he was a graduate in philosophy, he could not understand the philosophy of the Alexandra member.

Two men might live on adjoining farms, and yet hold entirely different views on every subject. We believed in majority rule, yet at the same time the foundation of successful democracy lay in respect for the rights of minorities.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIER

Mr. Pearson congratulated Mr. Brownlee on his attainment of the office of Premier. He had known the Premier as a young man, which he still was, and believed Mr. Brownlee would do his own thinking, and arrive at his own conclusions. He was a man of ability, industry and sincerity, and would go far in the Government of the Province and of the Dominion.

BURDEN OF THE RAILWAY DEBTS

Notwithstanding the declaration of a surplus, justified by the present accounting system, the Province still had a deficit of approximately \$2,000,000. The railway situation was responsible for this. Last year they had a debt of \$33,000,000. This year it would be \$35,000,000, and there is nothing to show in capital investment for the increase. This "little rift within the lute" would cause a lot of trouble to the Province if energetic measures were not taken to deal with it. There would be another half million deficit if the proper amount was put into the telephone sinking fund. We should not rest until we were meeting all our obligations.

The member differed with some who had spoken on the question of priorities. It was a matter of the sanctity of contract, and he thought lenders should be assured that no legislation passed should alter existing contracts. He favored the wiping out of the amusement tax and the wild lands tax. The coal tax was another unfair tax, and the sooner we dropped these the better.

With regard to redistribution, Mr. Pearson held no brief for the Calgary Board of Trade, but thought their suggestions for redistribution were very fair, and he believed the map they used was the work of Mr. J. T. Shaw, an eminently fair man. He favored a non-political commission and a reduction of from eleven to fifteen seats.

HENRY COMMENDS GOVERNMENT FOR SURPLUS

W. T. Henry, Liberal (Edmonton), who followed, considered the Government had been well criticised already, and so he would not criticise them. He commended them for the surplus. It would do more to hearten the people of the Province than anything they had done before. The Minister of Public Works was to be commended for the road construction program, and Mr. Henry was glad to see that Jasper Park would be accessible by cars.

BELIEVES CROSSED BALLOTS SHOULD BE COUNTED

Many electors, under proportional representation, had lost their ballot by

reason of marking a cross instead of a figure. As in Dominion elections and in plebiscites the cross was still used, the figure system was confusing to some voters, and he thought a ballot should not be disqualified when marked with a cross.

In speaking of the proposed Spray Lakes development, Mr. Henry suggested that the Province allow the Calgary Power Company to develop Spray Lakes to the extent that they could supply the City of Calgary. Hydro-electric could not compete in centres distant from the plant, with coal and gas.

Geo. Hoadley asked if Mr. Henry favored the Provincial ownership of the lease, and he answered, "I do."

Much had been said regarding rural and urban co-operation, and in this regard Mr. Henry said that the action of Edmonton citizens in raising \$60,000 to further the successful settlement of Northern Alberta was a real form of co-operation.

MITCHELL APPARENTLY DISAPPOINTED BY SURPLUS

Following Mr. Henry's constructive speech, V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, deprecated the purely destructive criticism of some of the members of the Opposition who had spoken. This sort of criticism was not in the interests of the Province or of its people. All the people who had the interests of the Province at heart should be only too glad to hear a surplus announced, but he regretted to see that the leader of the Opposition apparently did not feel that way about it.

MILLION DOLLAR PURCHASE TO HELP "SOLDIERS"

The Opposition were still trying to justify their position in regard to the million dollars' worth of poles, bought at peak prices and left on the hands of the Province in 1921, after the election.

Producing a copy of the Medicine Hat News, dated Sept. 25, 1925, Mr. Smith quoted extensively from a speech made in Medicine Hat by C. S. Pingle, wherein it was said that the purchase of telephone poles was justified by the endeavor to provide work for returned soldiers at that time, and that the Grenfield Government should have got more money for these poles. Mr. Smith quoted figures in disproof of these statements, saying that many of the poles were bought from an American company, and the number of returned soldiers employed must of necessity be very light.

The Government had disposed of these poles to the best advantage possible, but they had still enough for all warranted telephone construction for the next three years. The stock of poles in 1921 was valued at \$1,900,000, whereas \$500,000 would be an adequate stock. The amount spent for telephone poles in 1921 was \$1,020,000. There were nearly as many poles on hand in 1921 as there were poles standing on the whole system at the present time.

Referring to railway ties, Mr. Smith said there was no justification whatever for the excessive prices paid by the previous Government for these. Ties were being bought now for practically half the price paid in 1921.

WHY REPETITION HAD BECOME NECESSARY

Mr. Mitchell here complained that the Minister of Railways had made this statement on previous occasions. Mr. Smith's answer was that it seemed to be necessary to make it, as the Liberals

were still using the same arguments on election platforms.

The criticisms of Mr. Bowen, Liberal member for Edmonton, were entirely unjustified. The test of maintenance was service, and he challenged members of the opposition to criticise the service being given. A total of 8300 more phones were in use now than in 1921.

The Lethbridge Northern was doing well, said Mr. Smith. Ninety-seven per cent. of the water rates for 1925 had been already paid, and he anticipated 100 per cent. collections.

RAILWAY OPERATION SATISFACTORY

The Government railways were being operated efficiently and economically. In the past two years he had not had one word of complaint in regard to the operation of the railways. This was a great improvement over 1921.

The opposition leader here interjected that it was no wonder the service was better, considering the amount of money spent in conditioning.

The Minister reported that while a lot of money had been spent the service was getting results for it, while the old regime had spent a lot of money and got nowhere.

EXTENSION FROM BUSBY TO WESTLOCK

Mr. Smith here announced that the Government intended to construct a line from Busby to Westlock this year. The settlers in that district had been crying for years for a railway, and had been promised that it would be the first railway extension to be proceeded with. In anticipation of the passing of the vote, the Department were already purchasing a portion of the steel required. Some settlers in that district had to haul grain a distance of 65 miles at present, and the construction of the line was eminently justified.

Dealing with his visit to Ottawa in connection with the Natural Resources Agreement, Mr. Smith paid tribute to the work in connection with this agreement done by ex-Premier Greenfield and by Premier Brownlee. Very little remained for him to do. In answer to questioning, he admitted he thought the Province should have got a better deal from the King Government.

PROUDFOOT ON CONDITIONS IN ACADIA CONSTITUENCY

Lorne Proudfoot, U. F. A. (Acadia) in an address delivered during the evening session, largely dealt with conditions in his constituency. He thought that opposition criticisms were fully answered, and the Government were ready to submit the case to the jury of public opinion.

Wheat yields for 1925 in Acadia, said Mr. Proudfoot, averaged 17.01 as compared with the Provincial yield of 18.80. The 12-year-average for Acadia was 16.06 as compared with the Provincial 12-year-average of 20.40. The weather reports of the dailies were somewhat inaccurate, and while the people of the district were glad to get rain, sometimes they did not like the way it was reported.

Mr. Proudfoot believed the drought periods were over for some time, and the people would look forward to a series of better years. The work of the Survey Board had been very useful to the district.

Farmers had to get out of straight grain raising, as it destroyed soil fibre, said Mr. Proudfoot. He was pleased

with the work being done by the forage demonstration car being promoted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the railway companies. He commended the addresses being given by Mr. Haney, through the activities of the I. H. C., and the Calgary Herald, and said it was a tribute to the activities of the Provincial Department of Agriculture that disinterested parties were following the same methods in advocating diversified farming. The encouragement of shelter belts was a very fine thing.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, of Alsask, were examples of people who had come here with very little and had done well. They had now a fine home, surrounded by trees and shrubs, growing lots of fruit and vegetables and owned five sections of land.

Mr. Proudfoot quoted H. N. Fisher, of Sedalia, and several other examples of successful men in his district. Right among these successful farmers were men who were having a difficult time to make good, and he trusted that the measures being taken by the Government now would be of value to these people.

DECHENE SEEKS ADJOURNMENT AT 10 O'CLOCK—VOTED DOWN

Joseph Dechene, Liberal (Beaver River), arose to his feet, at ten p.m., and proposed the adjournment of the debate. "No, no, no," chorused the Government benches, and Acting Premier Hoadley stated that the arrangement for night sessions was to conclude at 10.30 p.m. So the Beaver River irrepresible got up steam, and filled up the half hour remaining with an impromptu address, saving his oration proper for the next day.

Mr. Dechene said ex-Premier Greenfield had been called from his plow to pilot the Province through the hard years, and having borne the heat and burden of the day, was now dropped. "Why change a farmer Premier for a lawyer?" Mr. Dechene queried. It was probably lucky for the present Premier that the Government had not another year to run, or he might have been dropped too in favor of the Minister of Agriculture.

Dechene Takes Day in Legislature in Frank Obstruction

States Very Lengthy Speech Is Penalty for Refusal to Adjourn at 10 on Previous Evening

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 24.—The whole time of the Assembly Wednesday, with the exception of the short period for introduction of bills and for questions, was occupied by a frankly obstructionist speech by J. Dechene, member for Beaver River.

Mr. Dechene had been speaking for half an hour the previous evening, and stated some time before the close that if the Government had allowed his request to adjourn at ten o'clock the previous evening, he would have been through long ago.

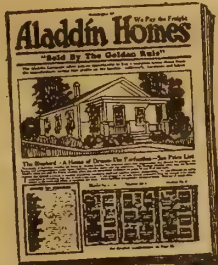
The debate was adjourned a few minutes after six p.m. on the motion of P. M. Christophers, of Rocky Mountain.

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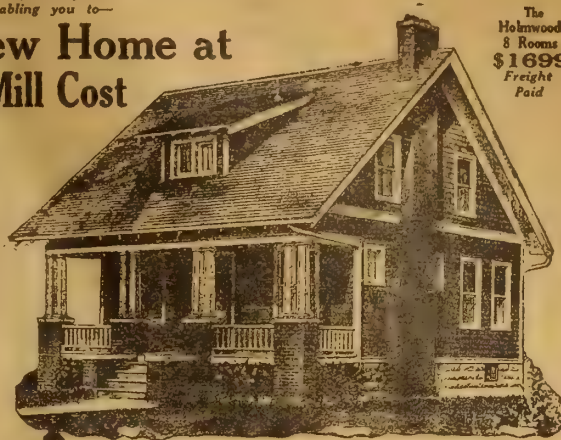
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REGINA SASKATOON WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON

Mr. Dechene, at the commencement of his talk, protested against the Minister of Railways and Telephones for appealing for co-operation, and then harked back to telephone affairs five years old.

As in his speech for the previous evening, Mr. Dechene dealt with the change in Premiers, suggesting that perhaps it was due to a disagreement of the ex-Premier with the Minister of Railways, or perhaps that the ex-Premier was deposed on account of his fidelity to U.F.A. principles, and objected to "broadening out."

The debate on the address from the throne was not lost time, as was sometimes claimed. The ideas advanced by the Opposition during the last few years in the debates had been invaluable to the Government.

If the Government had taken the resources three years ago, when they were offered, they would have been able now to prevent the exploitation of the oil resources by huge corporations, which concealed their oil discoveries until they had blanketed the country for fifty miles around a successful well with leases, said Mr. Dechene. The people who owned the surface rights on land should have some claim on what lay below the surface. There was great wealth of iron ore all the way from northern Manitoba to Fort Smith, but it was not developed.

DENOUNCES MINISTERS FOR "LACK OF INTEREST"

As Mr. Dechene got about half way through many of the members and some Ministers left their seats, and this gave the long distance orator from Beaver River an opportunity for denouncing them for their lack of interest. "The Minister of Agriculture laughs, but I never hoped to awaken his terrified mind," he declaimed, with true French-Canadian eloquence.

When he declared that the Liberal opposition had done much to assist the Wheat Pool, he ran against a snag, for W. M. Washburn, Stony Plain, replied that the Liberal party and the Liberal press had "bucked it to a finish" and when asked to take it back, said that he stick to his guns.

ONLY CONSIDERATION FOR MCGILLIVRAY

His explanation for taking up the time of the House on the opening days by protesting its sitting without holding the bye-elections, was the altruistic one that he wanted Mr. McGillivray, who represented an important body of public opinion, to have a seat in the House, and the bye-elections would have given him that opportunity.

The Government were now offering to co-operate with the Liberals because they were afraid of the growing power of the Conservative party.

Redistribution should not take place now. It should be deferred until after the census. If done now it would be a gerrymander, for many people had moved from the south of the Province into the north.

Concluding, he wanted his speech to be taken as a protest against steam roller methods. Minorities had always to take some method of protecting their rights.

The conclusion of the long oration was greeted with ironical applause.

TO CO-OPERATE ON COAL SHIPMENTS

At the opening of the House Wednesday, Premier Brownlee made the an-

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nouncement that the Government of Alberta would agree to the proposals made by the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario for the shipment of coal east, each Province paying one-third of the charges in excess of \$7 per ton, on certain conditions. Telegrams embodying the conditions would be laid before the House.

NATURAL RESOURCES BILL INTRODUCED

The bill for the transfer of the natural resources to the Province was introduced by Premier Brownlee, who explained that there were only two or three clauses in the bill, and that the information was contained in the Agreement which had been before the House and the public for some time.

Mr. Dechene questioned the accuracy of the answers to questions given on Tuesday, re the figures of payments to the firm of McGillivray and Helman. The Premier stated that the figures were supplied by the Department, but that he would be glad to go over them and amplify them, as he had every desire to satisfy the member for Beaver River.

Bills regarding the charters of the cities of Lethbridge and Edmonton, to incorporate the Calgary Y.M.C.A., and to incorporate St. Joseph's College, were given their first reading.

Christophers, Mrs. McClung and Smith Speak in Debate

Sam Brown Sets Forth U. F. A. Principles—"Why Not a Flexible Constitution Like That of Great Britain?"

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 25.—Resuming the debate on the address today, P. M. Christophers, Labor M.P. for Rocky Mountain, said that some members stated that the public were very anxious to know the reasons for the change in leadership of the Farmers' group. For himself, he had not experienced any anxiety on the part of the public.

He did not think the public of the Province were very much concerned as to why the change occurred. The main question was as to whether the public would benefit by the change. If the public benefitted they would endorse the change. Neither Premier Sifton or Premier Stewart had gone to the country on assuming office.

With regard to redistribution. Last year all the members showed they were in favor of it by appointing a committee to deal with it. Now, apparently, many of them were not. For himself, he believed the time to redistribute was before going to the people, not afterwards. Charges had been made of "gerrymandering," but if the present constituencies could be gerrymandered any more than they were now he would regard the members of the committee as very apt political pupils.

POLITICIANS WHO SPEAK WITH TWO VOICES

With regard to the discussion on by-elections, Mr. Christophers said that the Government was to be commended for not holding these elections, with only one session to go. Some members who were denouncing them in the Assembly for not holding the elections were com-



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mending them outside the Assembly. There was one voice for the public and one for private discussion.

Changing the subject, Mr. Christophers said it was time for the Government to stop the carrying of firearms by police, otherwise the citizens might have to carry arms themselves to protect them from the police.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LOW WAGES

Dealing with the question of unemployment, the member for Rocky Mountain asked why it was that relief was extended to single men in Calgary and Edmonton, and not to those in other smaller centres, as Drumheller and Crow's Nest points. He exhibited a letter from a man who worked in an extra gang of 200 men employed by the C. P. R. These men were paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour for an eight hour day. \$1.00 per day was deducted for board. How could these men save enough money to keep themselves throughout the winter?

CONDITIONS IN THE COAL INDUSTRY

Despite promises that if wages in the coal industry were lowered there would be more employment, the reverse was the case. The coal miners were in worse shape today than they had ever been.

Mr. Christophers trusted that when the Provincial Government got control of the natural resources, they would not allow the same conditions to apply in closed camps, such as Nordegg, as existed today.

To prove his contention that employment in the coal industry bore no relation to wages, he gave numerous figures. A total of 443,000 tons of Alberta coal had been sold in Manitoba in 1924, when wages were \$7.50 per day, as against 407,494 tons in 1925, with wages at \$5.40 per day.

WAGES HIGHER—COST LESS—IN MONTANA

While the average day wage in Montana was \$8.39, as compared with \$5.40 in Alberta, the cost of coal at the pit in Montana was only \$1.85, as compared with \$3.10 in Alberta.

Wages had no relative importance in cost, but other things had. Alberta machinery was out of date, while Montana had the latest machinery it was possible to get.

HIGH WAGES MEAN ALL ROUND PROSPERITY

Mr. Christophers quoted Henry Ford and Lord Beaverbrook, great business men, as stating that high wages meant prosperity all round, and low wages the opposite.

Only 19 per cent. of the produce of Canada was returned to the producers in the shape of salaries and wages. How could it be possible for the great army of wage workers to take back 19 per cent. of what they produced and buy back the whole of it?

There was not one of the Northern states of America where miners worked for the same small wages as in the Province of Alberta, and there was not a state in the Union where conditions were as bad as in Alberta.

Mr. Christophers went on to deal with various phases of the social conditions of the present day as he saw them. He was against all attempt to lower the standard of living, for if one stratum of society had its standard lowered, the remainder were also lowered. He com-

mended the farmers on the efficiency their organization had attained, which had enabled them to better their condition.

He considered the Government would do well to establish bunkers for Alberta coal at the Pacific Coast. They should have done so before. Mining was Alberta's second great industry, and should receive the support and encouragement of the Government.

S. BROWN ELOQUENTLY SETS FORTH U. F. A. PRINCIPLES

An eloquent fighting speech by Sam Brown, U. F. A. member for High River, caused much squirming on the opposition benches. Many questions were fired at him, principally by the Opposition Leader, and the Speaker had, as on the previous day, to intervene and stem the tide of interruptions.

Mr. Brown wondered if there were not too much lost motion in the Assembly. Would any well-conducted corporation carry on proceedings as we had in the last two weeks? Was there no better system to be evolved? The chief function of the opposition seemed to be to oppose. He did not believe there should be an opposition leader, officially so called.

NEED FLEXIBLE CONSTITUTION LIKE GREAT BRITAIN'S

The member for High River quoted the customs charges at Ottawa as showing that the time was ripe for a change in the form of Government. Our constitution should be flexible, like that in Britain, to meet changing conditions. The present system at Ottawa was ridiculous. He did not believe the leader of the opposition could tell the difference between a Liberal and a Conservative in Provincial affairs.

"The Conservatives are out of existence now in this Legislature, and it would be a good thing if the Liberals were too. The party system might have been all right in the past, but with an educated people it is not necessary."

He was not sure it was a good thing for the U. F. A. Government to have such a large majority, but he hoped in the future that the other classes would be represented, not as Liberals, but as the U. F. A. was. "For instance, Mrs. McClung could better represent the prohibition party than the Liberals. I cannot see any relation between Liberalism and Prohibition." (Laughter.)

The solution for their troubles was to have the Provincial Legislature function like a municipal council.

WANTS PLEBISCITE ON BEER PARLORS

The lady Liberal member, Mrs. McClung, Edmonton, in opening, said the debate on the address reminded her of the story of the school boy who wrote that "the Chinese were a barbarous race. They put their criminals to death by elocution."

She saw favorable signs of progress throughout the world. The proposal to amend the Mother's Allowance Act met with her hearty support, and she gave several instances of the good this act had done.

The Department of Education was to be congratulated on improvements recently made in text books. A Pension scheme for teachers would be a benefit all round. The Minister of Education should have absolute power to settle disputes between trustees and teachers.

She had not, as reported in the papers, stated that she wanted a vote on prohibition. It was not an issue at present.

The principle of local option was incorporated in the Act, and it had been tried out in 12 places, eight being against the bar and four for the bar. Localized fights, however, were very bitter. Many people not prohibitionists were urging the closing of the beer parlors, including four secretaries of the Moderation League.

Mrs. McClung urged that the Government grant a plebiscite at the next election on the closing of the beer parlors. Newspaper headlines said "Alberta's Thirst Is Increasing," and did they want the increase to go on for another five years. No, they should have a vote this election.

It was said that it would be hard on licensees if the parlors were closed, but she could not see why they could not be compensated out of the Liquor Vendor's profits. Mr. Dinning was a conscientious man, who had a hard problem.

SMITH DEALS WITH DROUGHT PROBLEMS

W. C. Smith, U. F. A., (Redcliff), followed Mrs. McClung, and dealt first of all with the mortgage issue asking if those talking against present legislation favored the mortgage companies stepping in and seizing the goods and chattels of the farmers in the dry areas. The land there had no value at all at present, and the only things the mortgage companies could realize on were stock and effects.

Mr. Smith agreed with the member for Peace River that the Province should provide for health indigents and similar matters.

MISREPRESENTATION IN MEDICINE HAT BY-ELECTION

Regarding the seed grain argument, he said the general belief in the drouth area was that Mr. Pingle and the Liberal Party had promised seed grain relief. He proceeded to instance statements made during the by-election by Liberal members of the House, which he charged as misrepresentation.

The problems of the dry areas should have been those of the Dominion Government. They put settlers in there, and until very recently had done nothing to help them.

Community grazing leases were favored by the member, but he would not like to see individual ranchers interfered with.

Messrs. Murray and Freng, Government agents, had been of great service to the district, and the special train of the Department of Agriculture, distributing seed grain and giving advice on proper farming, was a benefit of inestimable value.

THISTLE SAVES STOCK FROM STARVATION

A quarter-section of Russian Thistle was as valuable as a section of natural grass for feed values, and when growing closely would not be a menace. It had saved thousands of head of stock from starvation. He had put up Russian Thistle for stock and had seen them leave alfalfa for it.

BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENT OF VALUE

The possibilities of settlers getting a clearance from their difficulties had been increased by the Dominion Bankruptcy Act amendment. Taxes had been reduced in the dry areas during the past few years, and would be one-third of what they were previously. Mr. Smith thought a compromise should be arranged with regard to accumulated taxes, so that they could either be wiped

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Single men are entitled to the special rates but not to loans. The Passage Rates are now so reduced that a single man can pay his own way.

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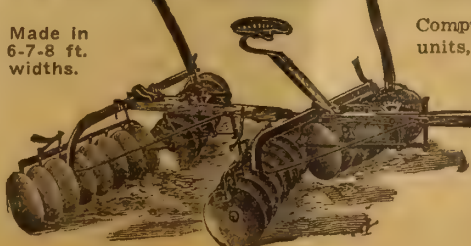
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out or deferred at the discretion of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner.

The ranchers all should have an adjustment in the same manner. Ranchers had been paying taxes for many years, and getting very little for their money. The member was glad to hear that the Government intended to reduce the taxes on grazing leases.

The Liberals had refused to lower this tax, despite numerous deputations that had come to Edmonton in 1921.

The south-eastern area had great possibilities. With diversified and dairy farming, and the coming mineral developments, it would ultimately be one of the best parts of Alberta.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Russell Love, Wainwright.

At the opening of the Assembly today, Premier Brownlee stated with regard to the discrepancies alleged by Mr. Dechene, member for Beaver River, in the amounts stated to have been paid the firm of McGillivray and Helman, with statements given in former years, that the difference was accounted for by the information having been asked for in a different way in the previous session. The figures given on Wednesday had been carefully checked, and were correct.

WHEAT BOARD SURPLUS IN CAPITAL ACCOUNT

In answer to a question asked by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, regarding the Federal Wheat Board surplus, the Provincial Treasurer stated that the amount was \$112,000, and was received on April 14, 1925. It was placed in capital account.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS

Answering a question asked by Donald Cameron, Innisfail, Geo. Hoadley stated the figures of amounts paid under the Mothers' Allowance Act, since the Act came into operation, were as follows:

1919	-----	\$	39,472.04.
1920	-----		157,429.00
1921	-----		201,873.50
1922	-----		246,750.50
1923	-----		242,686.32
1924	-----		257,411.50
1925	-----		283,585.50

\$1,429,208.36

Alberta's Resources in Oil Subject of Love's Address

Hoadley Obtains Admission From Liberals in Regard to Seed Grain Policy

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 26.—The great developments in oil production in the Wainwright district of Alberta, and valuable suggestions as to how that development could be fostered and encouraged, with adequate protection to the investing public, were interestingly dealt with by Russell Love, U. F. A. member for Wainwright, in the opening address to the Assembly on Friday afternoon.

First of all, Mr. Love congratulated the Government and the newspapers for at last waking up to the fact that there was oil in the Province, and for giving publicity to it.

TRACES HISTORY OF OIL DEVELOPMENT

Tracing the history of the oil industry in the Province from 1898, he said that

some of the pioneers were gone, but that the work they had commenced had now grown to great proportions. There were now a number of producing wells in the Wainwright district, and the oil was of good quality, as tests had proved. In fact, the only difference between the oil at Wainwright and the oil at Mosul, which had nearly been the cause of a war, was that Britain was endeavoring to secure as much oil control in foreign lands as possible, and to hold the British Empire supply for reserves. Fifteen new wells were being drilled this year in the Wainwright field, but if the industry was encouraged in the same way as it was in the United States, instead of being hampered by long distance regulation from Ottawa, it would grow much faster. In answer to a question, he said that he would favor the mineral rights in land being vested in the owners of the surface land, but for the amounts that had been deeded to the C. P. R., and the fact that nearly all the valuable oil lands were already leased. Few farmers would pay the mineral tax on the land that was not now leased.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Love laid down six essentials which he considered necessary to successful development. These were:

1. Accurate and reliable information regarding oil resources.
2. Regulation of development.
3. Protection for the investing public, so that they can be assured that the money invested will be spent in actual drilling.
4. Encouragement of development work. Too many obstacles should not be placed in the way of development.
5. Markets. We had the best market in the world. Alberta consumed 15,000,000 gallons last year and the price paid was higher than anywhere else on the Continent. Canadian refineries in 1924 produced \$56,500,00, being the third largest industry in Canada. Canada imported 100,000,000 gallons more crude oil in 1924 than in 1921.

Consideration should be given to the smaller companies, which would assist production and allow the public to get oil at a fair price.

This Legislature was in a position to do much to stimulate and encourage the oil industry, and he hoped they would not minimise the importance of the industry to this Province.

HOADLEY RETURNS PAYMENT IN KIND

Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister for Agriculture, delivered on Friday the closing speech in the Assembly in the debate. Before getting down to the statistical portion of his address, referring to the agricultural progress of the Province, the Hon. George took the opportunity of repaying the compliments that had been passed across the floor from some members of the opposition benches during the course of the debate.

First, of all, he was surprised at the attitude of gloom which had characterized the Opposition benches at the mention of a surplus. He wouldn't blame the Conservative leader for feeling gloomy, as the Premier's speech had demolished his whole argument, but the Liberal leader, as a former Provincial Treasurer, ought to look more cheerful than he appeared.

Referring to the comments of Joe Dechene, who has erupted occasionally

since the session commenced, and commented on Mr. Hoadley's progress to office, the member said it was better to step forward than to step sideways, as the Liberals had been doing.

Rumor had it that the Liberal Leader was to be transferred to that mausoleum, the Senate. He should be kept in Edmonton, for there was no one else there to fill his place.

Referring to the criticism of the Government, that they had had the ballot boxes prepared for an election last October, he explained that the reason for this was that Mr. John D. Hunt, the official in charge, did this work in order to avoid delay when the election did come along. The work had been completed at the end of December, with no extra help, and in view of a new election act it was time well spent.

The member for Beaver River (Mr. Dechene) had criticised the action of the Government in referring redistribution to a committee of all parties. The Government had justification in the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had recommended this method in 1892. The Beaver River member advocated the same method as in 1913, when the Premier of Alberta had, without consulting anyone but Senator Harmer, brought down a redistribution bill. Even the clerk of the House had to ask for a copy when the bill was before the House.

R. C. Marshall, Calgary, interjected that the Minister for Agriculture was a "mopper-up," referring to the Minister being the last speaker in the debate. Mr. Hoadley countered that the "moppers-up" were valuable people in the Great War.

The member for Beaver River, in his long oration on Wednesday, had complained that members left their seats and would not listen to him. This had been his own experience.

The Leader of the Opposition unwarily answered that he had always stayed in his seat, which drew the comment, "Yes, you were always a glutton for punishment."

By adroit questioning he made the Leader of the Opposition admit that his attitude on the seed grain distribution was the same as that of the Government, notwithstanding Medicine Hat pronouncements. "The Leader of the Opposition is in agreement with me. That is clear and definite," said Mr. Hoadley, and Mr. Mitchell made no signs of dissent.

In the Medicine Hat by-election, opposition speakers had referred to the policy of the Government in transferring settlers as "Hoadley's one way system," but not one of the people transferred had asked for a return ticket.

Questioned by Mr. Mitchell as to whether he was using the phrase "My friends, the doctors" advisedly, he said "certainly." While he and the doctors had had some differences on matters of detail, they were united in the purpose of improving health conditions in the Province.

The Minister of Agriculture's statement of health policy was loudly applauded in the House.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Consort Local, says W. A. Isaac, secretary, are doing a considerable business in co-operative buying, at a good saving to members. The annual meeting was well attended, although the weather was rough.

AMENDMENT OF GRAIN ACT TO GIVE OWNER RIGHT TO CHOOSE TERMINAL ELEVATOR

(Continued from page 1)

other forms of Federal taxation, the banking, currency and financial systems of the country, the regulation of the grain trade, of the livestock industry and of other branches of agriculture, the commercial relations of Canada with other countries involving markets for agricultural produce, Federal legislation, Government administration generally. In all these things the interests of the farmers in every Province of Canada are usually found to be identical.

UNITED ACTION IMPERATIVE

If the views of the farmers' organizations on these problems are to have due weight, if their representations are to be listened to by those in authority, if their work in short is to be really effective, a common policy and united action are imperative. In the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Provincial farmers' associations and the farmers' companies which have sprung from them find the medium through which co-operation and united action are secured. Composed as it is of the executives of the affiliated organizations, the Council brings the combined wisdom of the whole movement to bear upon each problem which it discusses, and when the course of action has been determined upon the Council speaks with the united voice of the farmers of five Provinces. It should be made clear, however, that the Council has no jurisdiction over the bodies in membership, each of which retains complete control over its own policies and activities. The Council, therefore, is in reality a conference of the representatives of the affiliated bodies, and any resolutions relating to inter-Provincial or national subjects will be considered. If they meet with the approval of the representatives from the other organizations forming the Council they will be laid before the Government, not as the resolutions of one Provincial organization alone, but with the support of the whole Council. It will be noted that I have said that this course will be followed if the resolutions in question meet with the approval of the representatives from the other organizations forming the Council. By this I mean that the Council acts only by unanimous consent. A majority vote is not sufficient and if the representatives of only one of the bodies forming the Council objected to any resolution, it would not be passed. In other words, when the Council does take action on any public question it speaks for all the organizations affiliated in its membership and not merely for a majority vote in Council meeting.

This explanation of the procedure in the Canadian Council of Agriculture should be sufficient answer to the statement that I understand has been widely circulated by certain persons that the Council is dominated by the farmers' companies, or to be more specific, by the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Even if majority vote did prevail, these companies could not dominate the Council, because they between them are only entitled to eight representatives at the Council meeting, compared with twenty-five from the Provincial associations. It might be suggested that since unanimity is required before action may be taken

the farmers' companies can control the Council by blocking any motion with which they do not agree. This undoubtedly would be possible, but the fact is that during a period of eight years in which I have been in attendance at the meetings of the Council there has never been an instance where the farmers' companies or any one of them have caused the defeat of any project supported by the Provincial associations. During my experience there have been only two occasions where the representatives of a single organization have prevented the Council taking action or declaring its policy and in each of the instances it was a Provincial association which entered the protest.

NO SUPPORT FROM ANY GOVERNMENT

It has been said by some misinformed persons that the Council receives support from the Government and is therefore not in a position to properly represent the farmers. This is absolutely incorrect. The Council of Agriculture has never received one cent of financial assistance from any Government or from any source other than the farmers' organizations which compose its membership. It is therefore a purely farmers' organization and is entirely free from any connection with any Government, either Provincial or Federal, or with any political party. It holds itself free at any time to criticise any Government that may be in power and to endeavor to persuade it to enact the legislation which the organized farmers through their Provincial organizations may deem desirable.

The membership at the present time consists of the United Farmers of Quebec, the United Farmers of Ontario, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, the Grain Growers Guide, the United Farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the United Grain Growers, and the United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative Company. At meetings of the Council each of the Companies is entitled to four representatives, consisting of its executives or their appointees. In addition, the Provincial associations are each entitled to five representatives, one at least of whom must be a woman. The constitution also provides that the women representatives in attendance at any meetings of the Council may meet separately to discuss matters in which women are particularly interested, and that when so meeting they shall form the Women's section of the Council.

SERVICES TO FARMERS OF CANADA

The Council has performed a great service for the farmers in Canada. Financially it has saved or secured for them in the price received for their grain and other produce, in transportation charges, and in other ways, hundreds of millions of dollars. Educationally it has stimulated their thought and provided them with material for study which has enabled them to become better farmers, better neighbors and better citizens. Although not a political organization, it gave in 1921 a lead which resulted in agriculture for the first time securing anything like adequate representation in the Canadian Parliament, and in introducing higher ideals and higher standards into the public life of the country. In a legislative way it has been instru-



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mental in securing the enactment of such measures as will ameliorate social and economic injustices and will make for a better citizenship. Its record of achievement therefore speaks for itself and I would like to ask those who have so persistently criticized the Council and its membership what they have accomplished which will in any measure compare with it.

At any time in which our farmer organizations in Canada have been the subject of comparison with similar movements in other countries the prevailing opinion is that our Canadian system of organization, of which the Canadian Council of Agriculture is the co-ordinating body, surpasses all others and has accomplished vastly more for agriculture. In reporting on the conference of the International Council of Women held at Washington last May, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the Women's Section of this Council, says: "I come back to Canada more than ever impressed with the work our men and women are doing in our

organizations and a clearer conception of the part we are playing in Provincial and national life." At the International Convention in co-operation held in Philadelphia in the same year nothing so great in scope and results seemed to have been accomplished in any other country. As recently as February 17th of this year, the press reports of the International Conference of Wheat Pools emphasized the superiority of Canadian Pools, both in their organization and in the personnel of their representation, and went on to say "the value of the work done by the farm organizations in Canada was never more apparent."

The most reassuring factor in connection with our Canadian farm organizations is that we are still forward in our outlook. The youngest members in the family, the three Western Wheat Pools, have already to their credit many splendid achievements. They likewise are finding how closely interwoven the commercial fabric is, and how necessary it is if we are to conserve every energy for a common cause that there must be a

correlating medium through which we may make more sure that there is to be no undue conflict of endeavor.

PROFITED BY CONTACT WITH WESTERN PROVINCES

Coming as I do from Ontario, where agricultural thought is more or less neutralized by an atmosphere of big business and centralized capital, I must say that we in the East have profited immensely by our contact with the Western Provinces, a contact made possible by our membership in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. These conferences held in the East as well as in the West have been instrumental in opening up new fields of study regarding our national problems. We have learned that fundamentally the problems of agriculture in all the Provinces are the same. Nothing would please those who are not in agreement with organized agriculture more than to see our ranks divided. Only with a national outlook and united action are we going to achieve the results for which we are striving.

News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

SPEDDEN LOCAL ORGANIZED

Spedden Local was organized recently by C. Axelson, with nineteen members. E. C. Taylor and Dan Lewsky were elected officers.

MCPHERSON ADDRESSES MEETINGS

O. L. McPherson spoke on the progress and problems of the Wheat Pool to large meetings in Nanton, Stavely, and Parkland recently. D. H. Galbraith also addressed the Nanton meeting.

OVER 100 PER CENT. INCREASE

Stanmore Local have now 40 paid-up members, writes the secretary, Paul Meyer, and have every hope of increasing this number to 55. Last year the membership of this Local was 18.

ADDRESS ON CO-OPERATION

At the last meeting of Calumet Local, held at the home of Chas. Malcher, Carrol C. Way gave an interesting address on co-operative buying and the management of a co-operative store. F. McDonald, manager of the Buffalo Lake stock pool, reported on the work of this pool during the past year.

REDUCED FEE FOR WOMEN

Painter Creek Local decided at their last meeting, to charge women members only \$1 dues, and to make up the balance from the general funds. A pie social held in the Britain Hall made \$51 after expenses were met. This Local has nine more members than in 1925.

BEEET GROWERS ASK NEW CONTRACT

At the meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Beet Growers held in Raymond on February 5th, Arthur Dahl was re-elected president and W. H. Spackman was elected vice-president. Resolutions were passed asking the Canadian Sugar Factories Limited for the same contract that is in effect in the Utah and Idaho

MCGILLIVRAY'S LAMENT

Oh, why did they balance the budget?
Oh, why had they surplus to spare?
Oh, why do they tell
That they've done things so well,
When it drives me to deepest despair?

Oh, why did I harp on the budget
At every old place that I spoke?
Oh, why did I make
Such a vital mistake
As to show myself up as a joke?

Bad luck to their bally old budget.
Bad luck to their low scurvy trick.
Bad luck to those men,
For they'll go in again,
And I'm weary, downhearted and sick.

G. F. LEE.

Midnapore Local.

territory; instructing the executive to investigate the feasibility of an individual saccharine test for growers; authorizing a collection of two cents a ton from growers, one and one-half cents to be allotted to the central organization; asking the C. P. R. to relieve growers of excessive freight charges; and petitioning the Provincial Government to retain the services of O. S. Longman.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

Bulwark Local reports an increased membership over that of last year. The report of the delegate to the Annual Convention, given at the last meeting, aroused considerable enthusiasm, and several new members joined.

BENEFIT DANCE

Beaverlodge Local, "the only Local west of the end of steel," has the sympathy and support of the district in a greater degree than ever before, writes the secretary, Arnold Johnson. A box social and dance brought in the sum of \$102, given towards the hospital expenses and doctor's bill of one of the members.

MR. FORSTER IMPROVING

Friends of G. A. Forster, M.L.A., member for Hand Hills, will be pleased to learn that he is steadily improving under the care of Dr. Chatham.

Mr. Forster suffered a severe haemorrhage of the stomach some ten days ago while attending the Fairs convention banquet and was rushed to the General Hospital at Edmonton.

TO STUDY PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

At the annual meeting of Earlie Local a member was chosen to study the work of each Department of the Provincial Government and to give reports, at future meetings, of the work accomplished by the Farmers' Government in the various Departments. This Local is also keenly interested in co-operative buying, and expects to take action in this connection very shortly.

ENTHUSIASM AT CONRICH

The annual meeting of Conrich Local, says the secretary, Joseph Porter, "had an attendance of moderate size but of large enthusiasm, with every prospect of a bigger membership for 1926." The Calgary U. F. A. Local recently accepted an invitation from Conrich, and visited the Local.

FROM 16 TO 38

Kleskun Hill Local have paid dues for 38 members for 1926, as against 16 last year. The conclusion of a drive for members, writes the secretary, Geo. W. Bass, was celebrated with a very enjoyable concert and dance.

AN ACTIVE YEAR

Leslieville Local raised funds during the year by a Valentine entertainment in February, sale of lunches on nomination day, and a play. From the latter they made \$46, which was donated to the Community Hall fund. They paid the expenses of a contestant at the Short Course held by the Olds School of Agriculture. This contestant won a scholar-

INCREASE OF OVER ONE THOUSAND FOR FIRST TWO MONTHS

An increase of 1,102 in the membership dues paid in January and February of this year, as compared with the corresponding months in 1925, is shown by the records of Central Office. For the two months the dues paid in 1925 totalled 1,861, while for January and February, 1926, the total was 2,963. The total for the month of February, 1925, was 903, and for February, 1926, it was 1,993.

ship. Special prizes of \$5 each were given at the School Fair for essays on care of livestock, and housekeeping. They donated bracket lamps and mirrors to the Community Hall, and contributed \$5 towards a bell for the new school building.

MANY CLYDE ACTIVITIES

During the past year Clyde Local, according to information received from the secretary, J. A. Nichols, erected scales at the Clyde stockyards, and were instrumental in having a telephone installed at the depot, and also in having the mail service improved. Oils and coal have been purchased co-operatively.

PLAN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Junkins Local are planning to put on a membership drive during the winter or early spring.

MANY NEW MEMBERS

Twenty-eight members, more than half being new members, joined the Brooksona Local during a social evening held in the Brooksona Hall recently. E. E. Sparks, M.L.A., gave an address, dealing with the ideals of the U. F. A., and the achievements of the organization, financial and social. Refreshments were served by the women members of the U. F. A. and the Ladies' Aid, who are joining forces for community purposes. A short musical program was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" in the early hours of the morning.

62 AT HASTINGS COULEE

A drive for new members by Hastings Coulee Local, writes the secretary, John Jamieson, brought the membership up to 62. Dues for this number were forwarded to Central Office.

The U. F. W. A. and Junior Branch

DONATION TO RESCUE HOME

Rosyth U.F.W.A. Local held a whist drive and old-time dance recently, from which the net proceeds were \$20. A donation of \$5 was made to the Salvation Army Rescue Home in Calgary.

JOINT MEETING TO HEAR DELEGATES

"Our February meeting is always a joint meeting with the U. F. A.," writes Mrs. Crawford, secretary of Grand Meadow Local. "Besides regular business, we have both delegates' reports of the Convention, and after discussion we end a sociable meeting with an oyster supper and jolly good time. We always meet at the home of one of the members, as we have no hall, but there is a sociability about a home you cannot get in a hall or schoolhouse."

\$90 FROM SALE OF WORK

"Cornwall Valley U. F. W. A. Local put on an auction sale of work which realized over \$90," writes Mrs. S. V. Townsend, reporter for the Local. "The sale was augmented by a bran tub, which caused much fun among the children, and a stall of home-made candy and canned goods. Mr. G. H. Biggs was the auctioneer, and very generous friends from our own community and town made the sale a decided success."

RAISE FUNDS FOR PIANO

Delegates from the Starline U.F.W.A. Local, while in Calgary, bought a piano, to be the joint property of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals. A basket social and dance is being arranged to raise funds to pay for it, according to a letter from Mrs. H. Taitinger, secretary.

HAD DRESSMAKING DEMONSTRATION

Warden U. F. W. A. Local held fifteen meetings during the past year, writes the secretary, Mrs. Lambert, including two addresses by A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., and a dressmaking demonstration by Miss McConnell.

SUNNYVALE'S DONATIONS

Donations were made by Sunnyvale U. F. W. A. Local, during the year, to the Junior Conference fund, to Travelers' Aid work, to the Wainwright rest room, and to the election campaign funds. A bazaar and concert, held early in December, realized over \$60 clear.

CLOVER BAR PROGRAM

The program of Clover Bar U.F.W.A. Local for the next six months includes discussions and papers on Great Discoveries, Bread and Rolls, Light Cakes, Bulbs and Plants, Canning and Curing of Meats, Cure for Blues, Co-operative Marketing, Health, Simple Remedies, Salads, Trip to Honolulu, Favorite Authors. "The U. F. W. A. Chronicle", a newspaper prepared by members in turn, is a feature of all meetings.

PLAN DANCE TO RAISE FUNDS

Aunger U. F. W. A. Local made a donation to the new Salvation Army maternity home in Calgary. They are planning a dance to raise funds for the proposed Community Hall fund.

ANNUAL REPORTS PRINTED

The reports and addresses given at the recent U. F. W. A. Convention have been printed in pamphlet form, and can be secured from Central Office at ten cents per copy. The annual address of Mrs. Gunn, the President, the address of Mrs. Parlyby on "Education for Peace", and the reports of the conveners of Marketing, Peace and Arbitration, Education, Health and Child Welfare, Legislation, Young People's Work, Social Welfare, and Immigration, are included.

The Farmer Is Always Advised to Try Mixed Farming

but the farmer knows the best plan is to grow varieties which will pay. We know from experience that it pays to change your seed often, it increases your yield and quality.

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ARTHUR PEAS—Produce abundantly, grown in rows are valuable to clean and enrich land, easy to harvest and thresh when dead ripe. Single bushel, \$3.00; 10 bushel lots, \$2.50 a bushel.

BURBANK'S PEARL BARLEY—Hulless and beardless, ripens early, very productive, weighs heavy and of good feed value.

\$1.50 per bushel of 48 lbs.
FODDER CORN—Northwest Dent & Minnesota 13, Govt. tested, high germination, \$4.00 per bushel. No. 1 grade.

ONION SEED—Govt. tested, high germination. Red Wethersfield, \$4.00 per lb. Yellow Globe, \$3.50 per lb.

SEED POTATOES—Will be scarce at planting time. Ohios, Cobblers, Bo-vees. Secure your supply now. Write for prices.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING PAST YEAR REVIEWED

BY GEORGE HOADLEY

(Continued from page 5)

slaughtered including some of the finest pure-bred cattle in the Dominion. The Federal Government have paid out in those years a total of \$3,304,000 in compensation. The Alberta Department is encouraged in its research work by the fact that prominent scientists of other Canadian universities are also taking up the work in the hope of obviating this wasteful system. Alberta's efforts should provide an interesting fund of information on this subject.

SAVED \$18,000,000 IN ONE BY SPENDING \$346,075 IN FIVE YEARS

"Probably one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Agricultural Department under the present administration was the campaign to overcome the grasshopper menace.

"The hoppers began to be a menace in 1920 and 1921, but the former administration did little or nothing to combat them. In 1922, the present administration realized the necessity of tackling the problem with vigor, and instituted the campaign which eventually rid the Province of the pest, the while the State of Montana to the south was literally cleaned bare of crop in two successive years.

"The Government's share of the total expenditure on this campaign for five years to 1924 was \$346,075, but in 1922 it was estimated that \$18,000,000 worth of crop alone was saved, and the 1923 crop, which was the largest ever harvested in Alberta, would have been utterly impossible had the grasshopper pest not been checked. The 1924 crop, though not large, was valuable because of the high prices for grain, and this too would have been greatly reduced had the pest been allowed sway. The value of the field crops in 1923 was \$135,000,000, and in 1924 was \$106,000,000, and this value would have been reduced by many millions by the grasshopper plague which was rapidly spreading over the entire Province when checked by the Department's campaign.

"At this session it is the intention to introduce an amendment to the Pests Act to deal with sawfly.

TO TURN OVER MARKETING ACTIVITIES

"For some years past the Department has conducted co-operative marketing services for the farmers in butter, poultry and eggs and latterly in registered seed grain, and hopes to turn over both activities to the patrons soon, to be conducted as on a co-operative basis.

"The formation of the Poultry Pool last year will result eventually in the taking over of the Government marketing service by the Pool. Arrangements are already under way for this. In order that there may be no interruption of service to the farmers and that machinery may continue to move as smoothly as possible when the Pool takes over, close co-operation is being exercised by the Department and the Pool authorities. **MARKETED 60,000**

BUSHELS OF SEED

"Through the operation of the registered seed grain, cleaning and marketing plant, in co-operation with the Seed Growers' Association, the Department has been able to give great stimulus to the production of high quality of seed grain. The plant has marketed for the

growers some 60,000 bushels of registered seed for the past two seasons. Eventually the seed growers will take over this plant and operate it themselves. In preparation for this, the Department has accepted into the plant a representative of the seed growers, who will be ready to manage the plant when the association takes over this activity. This will permit of no interruption whatever in the activity, and no possibility of a hitch. The registered seed sold in this plant is finding a ready market in the Province, and to some extent in other Provinces.

"During the past year the Department organized a fur marketing service for shippers from a distance. Consignments of fur have been coming forward regularly. At most of the sales held local buyers bid freely so that the shippers had the advantage of a competitive market.

OPERATIONS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS OF CANADA, LTD.

"This Livestock Producers of Canada, Ltd., feeding company was started to demonstrate to the farmers in this territory that feeding and finishing cattle could be placed on an economic and profitable basis. Another reason was to demonstrate to the overseas markets that Alberta could supply them with cattle that would compare very favorably with

their own, but in order to establish the Alberta bullocks on that market, the Livestock Producers of Canada Ltd. realized that they must have a reserve of finished cattle at strategic points where cattle could be prepared and shipments made at regular intervals. That to be on a market one month and off another would not develop the trade as it should be developed.

"During the feeding season of 1924, which includes the fall of that year and the following spring, 7903 head of cattle were handled through their feedlots at Edmonton. The amount of feed required to finish these cattle was as follows:

Hay, 1,714,295 lbs.; green feed and oat sheaves, 9,329,529 lbs.; bran, 444,000 lbs.; oil cake meal, 304,400 lbs.; oat and barley chop, 4,706,001 lbs.; total, 16,498,225 lbs., or 8,249 tons of various feeds at a cost of \$150,283.37. All of this feed was purchased in the Edmonton district with the exception of the bran, which came from other points in Alberta, and the oil cake meal, which was purchased in Winnipeg.

"During this year's feeding operations, which began in July, 1925, up to the 1st of February this year, 10,958 head of cattle have been handled through the Livestock Producers' feedlots, and the amount of feed purchased to the end of January was as follows:

(Continued on page 22)

Mothers' Allowance Act to Provide for Mothers Whose Husbands Are Totally Unable to Give Support

Allowances to Be Given if Husband Bed-ridden—Report of Alberta Health Department Shows Consistent Record of Progress

By JOHN MACKENZIE, "The U. F. A." Special Correspondent

In winding up the debate on the speech from the throne, on Friday, Feb. 26th, Geo. Hoadley, who is in charge of the Health Department, showed a consistent record of progress in administration, with beneficent results in the general welfare of the people of the Province.

Commencing, he said that while diphtheria still claimed 100 victims a year, the death rate had been greatly reduced since pre-anti-toxin days. It appeared to be endemic in certain parts of the Province inhabited by people of foreign extraction, but since an inspector, of their own race, trained by Dr. Jenkins, had been constantly among these people, a great amount of preventive work had been done, 1,382 persons having been vaccinated against smallpox, and 954 inoculated against diphtheria. Good work had been done in inoculation for typhoid fever, especially in mining centres.

POLICY OF ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRY DISTRICTS

The policy of the Department was at all times to render assistance to country districts where there were no organized health boards.

The volume of work passing through the Provincial laboratory, operated by the University, was increasing each year. The commercial value of this work, which is done free in the interests of public health, is estimated at \$104,000. The laboratory is also carrying out research work in connection with the

immunization of cattle against tuberculosis.

In the Sanitary Engineering Branch, said the Minister, numerous visits of inspection were made throughout the Province. A suggestion had been made that this work could be handled by the Provincial Police, but it was work that required special qualifications and training, and he could not agree with the suggestion.

PROUD OF PUBLIC NURSING BRANCH

The Public Nursing Branch was one they were justly proud of. There were now eight nurses stationed in outlying parts of the Province where the services of a physician were not obtainable.

These nurses also visited schools, inspected children, called on parents and advised them, and were prepared to inoculate and vaccinate in schools. During the year 1,164 consultations had been held in the nurses' homes, and 1,276 visits made to patients' homes; 56 maternity cases had been attended.

Public health nurses were maintained in conjunction with the municipal district where they resided, 50 per cent. of the cost being borne by the municipality and the balance by the Department. By means of clinics of all descriptions, school inspection, home visits, etc., they endeavored to guide their people along the best public health lines.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

"We have three main clinics at Ed-

monton, Calgary and Medicine Hat, maintained in co-operation with the civic authorities," said Mr. Hoadley. "Excellent work is being done. Traveling clinics are sent out from these centres and children of pre-school age are examined wherever they are held.

"Saskatchewan clinics take credit for having examined 3,276 children between the 1st of January and 30th September, 1925. In the same period we examined in Alberta 9,412 children. During 1925 the total number of pre-school age children examined through our clinics was 12,424. This does not include children of school age examined by our nurses.

DECREASE IN INFANT MORTALITY

"Infant mortality in the Province has decreased from 93.7 per 1,000 living births in 1920 to 82.4 per 1,000 in 1924, and the Department may fairly claim some credit for this decrease.

"The children taking first and second prizes as the best children in the Empire at the Wembley exhibition were children who passed through our clinics. Valuable assistance has been given the Department by the Women's Institutes, U. F. W. A., Red Cross, Victorian Order of Nurses, and other organizations.

HOME FOR DELINQUENT BOYS

"The Government has under consideration at the present time, the establishment of a home for delinquent boys, and it is hoped that a statement can be made on this subject before the end of the present session.

TO EXTEND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT

"In 1925, 827 mothers were in receipt of allowances, an increase of 85 over the previous year. The total amount expended by the Government in payment of allowances for 1925 was \$284,007.09, and \$257,411.50 in 1924, as compared with \$157,439.00 in 1920 and \$201,873.50 in 1921. The cost of administration of the act to the Province in 1925 was \$415.59 as against \$1,073.20 in 1924, and \$5,270.33 in 1921.

"It is proposed to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act at the present session to take care of cases of mothers with small children and totally incapacitated, bed-ridden husbands to support. In cases of this kind it is impossible for the woman to go out to work, to support her family.

SERVICE OF MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS INCREASING

"There are now 16 municipal hospitals in operation including a sub-hospital at Blackie, with a total bed capacity of 333. Last year 7,529 people availed themselves of the accommodation. The number of people using the municipal hospitals is steadily increasing; the number of maternity cases admitted to these hospitals during 1925 was 1,251, with only five maternal deaths.

"The need for greater accommodation and attention for our maternity cases is urgent. Our maternal death rate in Alberta is higher than in any other Province. The total estimated population served by our municipal hospitals is 140,000.

"The Department, through the hospitals' organizer, keeps in touch with these hospitals and renders what assistance is necessary. All municipal hospitals now in operation have substantial surpluses laid aside. The Drumheller Municipal Hospital Board recently redeemed debentures to the sum of \$24,972. The

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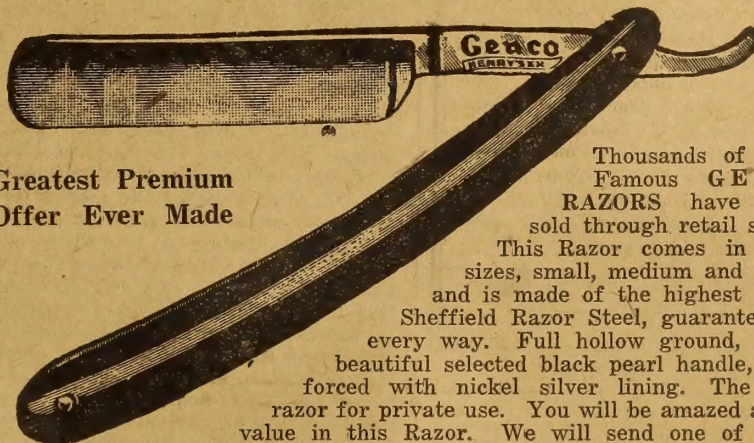
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FARM EQUIPMENT BARGAIN — MILLICENT district. Hereford cow, six work horses, four mares, two geldings, weight thirteen to fifteen hundred, age five to nine years; gang plow with extra breaker bottoms, steel harrow, Deering binder, grain drill; three sets harness. Price, \$550. Act quickly. Advertisement not appearing again. Write or wire, J. W. Hughes, Kelowna, British Columbia.

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Board has also recently made two reductions in taxation."

There were now 69 approved hospitals with 2,523 beds, said the Minister. A chief coroner had been appointed who would also act as inspector of hospitals. Under the new act providing for the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, 67 hospitals were inspected.

(To be concluded in next issue)

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING PAST YEAR REVIEWED BY GEORGE HOADLEY

(Continued from page 19)

"Hay, 959,685 lbs.; green feed and oat sheaves, 11,263,056 lbs.; oat and barley chop, 3,824,751 lbs.; oil cake meal, 150,000 lbs.; bran, 750,000 lbs; total, 16,947,492 lbs., at a cost of \$124,812.55. In addition to this several hundred tons of straw have been purchased for the bedding of these cattle.

STEAMSHIP ACQUIRED TO HANDLE LIVESTOCK

"The ocean transportation of these cattle overseas was the biggest problem which was encountered in connection with the operation of this enterprise. The Livestock Producers of Canada, Ltd., were able to finish and fatten their cattle to their satisfaction. The services rendered at the hands of the railway companies en route to the seaboard was all that could be asked for. The ocean transportation has been such that the shipper had to sail from and to whatever port the boats happened to be bound for, regardless of whether the market at that particular point was good or bad. The cattle were always a secondary consideration to the general cargo, the space also being limited and the accommodation for the cattle not what it should be. It was these conditions that made it necessary to find better means of overseas transportation, and the result is that one steamship was acquired and fitted to handle livestock exclusively, with the intention that others be refitted as soon as possible.

"The first steamship of this kind is now called the 'Ontario', and made her maiden voyage under the worst weather conditions for years and landed her cattle in excellent condition. This boat was thoroughly inspected by various interests, and it was the consensus of opinion that it was a great improvement over anything that had heretofore handled cattle. Results have come back that the boat had created a record for winter shipping.

GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK WINNINGS

"Alberta continues to hold a prominent place in the world's exhibitions in seed grain and livestock winnings. This has been made possible through the support given by the Department and the money voted by the Legislature.

"The past year was not so successful in seed grain winnings for the reason that unfavorable weather prevented production on an extensive scale of high quality of grains. For two years past the Province took more than 40 prizes and several championships in seed grain at the Chicago International. Last year the winnings fell off for the reason stated.

"In livestock Alberta did particularly well last year, the Department sending several carloads of stock to Toronto and Chicago, the Federal Government assisting in defraying the expenses. At Toronto the Alberta exhibits won some five grand prizes, as well as others. The Prince of Wales' Shorthorn bull, "King

of the Fairies," won the championship both at Toronto and Chicago. Frank Collicut, with his Herefords and the Davenport, with their Percherons, did remarkably well, the Davenport exhibits practically sweeping the boards in their breed. Mr. Collicut, at Toronto, won four championships, including a grand championship, and four firsts. Mr. Davenport won six championships, with two grand championships and 10 firsts.

WORK OF WOMEN'S HOME BUREAU SERVICE

"The Women's Home Bureau Service functioned in connection with a large number of Women's meetings during the year. These lectures and demonstrations were given to the Women's Institute Organizations, United Farm Women's Organizations, Girls' Clubs and to a few Community Clubs. Subjects dealt with were food and cooking, sewing, millinery, basketry, child welfare and home cooking. One hundred and ninety-four places were visited. There was a total attendance of 15,785 women at these short courses. The library has been particularly active during the year. Over 3,000 reference folders were sent out and 72 travelling libraries have been continuously moving amongst the women's organizations. The Department also gave assistance to the Provincial exhibit which was shown at the Toronto National Summer Fair.

WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

"In view of the immigration which is likely to come during the present year, the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Women's Immigration will prove to be timely. This committee was appointed about one and a half years ago, with Miss MacMillan, of the Department, as the administrative head.

"Representatives of the United Farm Women, Women's Institutes, and Local Council of Women are co-operating in an endeavor to welcome the new-comers and to help them in every way they can to give them a fair start in a new country.

"Although we have had to economise in Agricultural Publications, as in other things, we have spent what money we have had available in this respect in issuing publications dealing particularly with problems of Southern Alberta, suitable crops and cultivation methods for that territory in connection with irrigation.

PROGRESS OF SOIL SURVEY WORK

"Soil survey work was commenced by Dr. Wyatt in the Spring of 1922, when there were two parties out. Nothing was done in 1923. There was one party out in 1924, and one in 1925. The field survey is completed in the following areas: Macleod from the Foot Hills east to Taber and Bowslope, containing two and a quarter million acres; Medicine Hat area from Saskatchewan boundary to Taber and Bowslope, containing two and three-quarter million acres. This gives an area of 48 miles wide across the entire width of the Province. Rainy Hills area, adjacent to Empress. Youngstown area from Saskatchewan boundary east to Hanna, two and a quarter million acres. This area is 48 miles wide. This gives a total of about seven and three-quarter million acres. The report is issued for the Macleod area. The report for the Medicine Hat area should be ready some time during the coming summer."

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

SUPERIOR QUALITY BROME GRASS seed, specially re-cleaned; sample free. Joseph S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

OATS FOR SEED, BANNER OR VICTORY, carlots only; also feed oats. Secretaries of Locals advise us your requirements and we will quote delivered prices. J. A. Brain & Co., 609 Lancaster Building,

FOR SALE — ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER Seed. Scarified and cleaned. Thomas Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland.

IRISH COBBLER SEED POTATOES—UNI-versity strain. Thomas Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland.

GENUINE PURE RENFREW WHEAT —Have a limited amount for sale, cleaned and sacked. Yielded 5 bushels more per acre than Registered Marquis under same conditions in 1925. Government Seed Control Certificate No. 65-1284 reads, No. 1 test 99 in 6 days. M. Watson, Provost.

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FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STAL-lion, 12 years old. Peter P. Solberg, Carolside, Alta.

FOR SALE—SHIRE STALLION, RISING 5, guaranteed sure. Yorkshire bred gills, service boars and February pigs. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKER-els, \$2.00. Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—First prize young tom, second prize old tom at Calgary show, December, 1925, were chosen from my flock. Young toms weigh 25 lbs. and over; finest go first, \$10. Rose comb R. I. Red cockerels, egg production a specialty, \$5. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. R. B. Jones, Gleichen or Arrowwood, Alberta.

R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, two for \$5.00. Fine large birds. Mrs. J. Bain, Travers, Alta.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED WHITE LEG-horn pullets, April hatch, to be delivered Sept. 1st, 1926. Jas. S. Johnston, Invermere, B. C.

PEKINS—THREE DUCKS, ONE DRAKE, for \$7. Eggs \$1.25 for 10. Hope, De Winton, Alta.

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FINE, STURDY BARRED ROCK COCKER-els, pedigreed from high laying and large sized egg R.O.P. and registered stock. Also some Government inspected and banded cockerels. Write for prices. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta.

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COCKERELS—S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED, from well bred, good laying stock. Government inspected, \$4.00 each. Mrs. R. M. Walker, Nanton, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS—SAME STRAIN AS MY 1925-1926 Contest Pen. Settings \$7.50 and \$5.00 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM THE prize winners Edmonton shows, \$3.00 each. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alta.

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